

THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTH **THREE DAY LOAN**

**New Barn
Out of Old**

Jams and Jellies

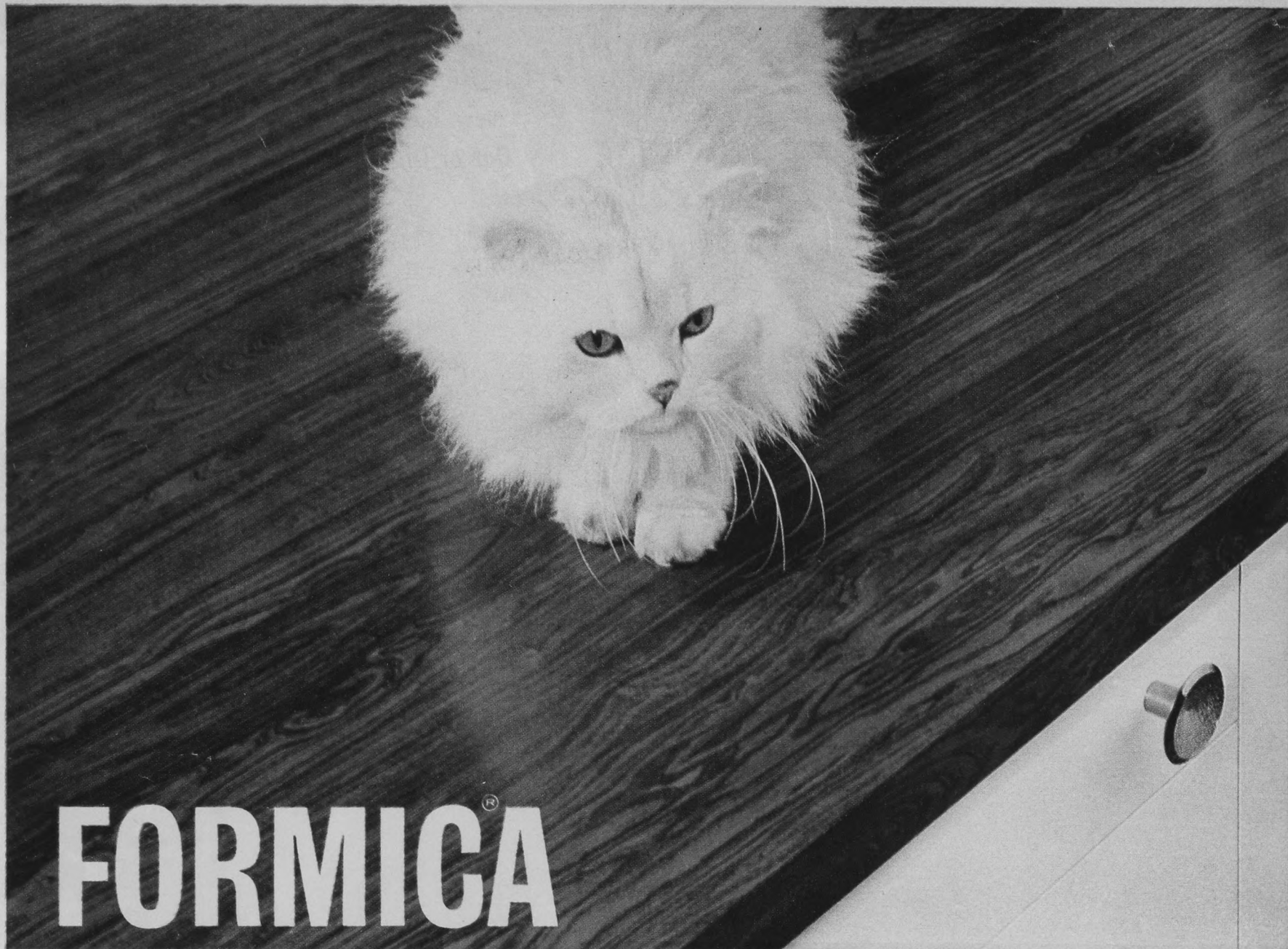
The Hunted Coyote
(a Tollenius feature)

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"... now that spring is here."

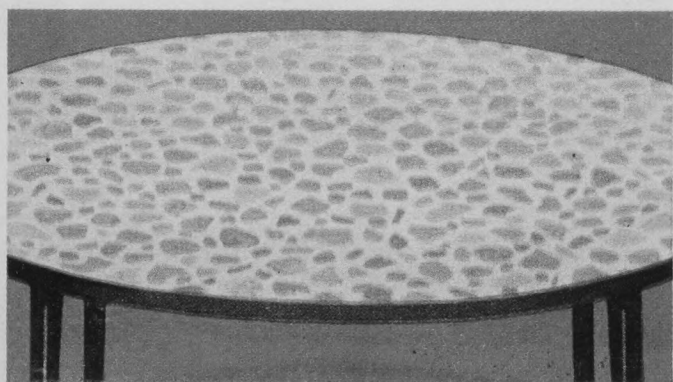
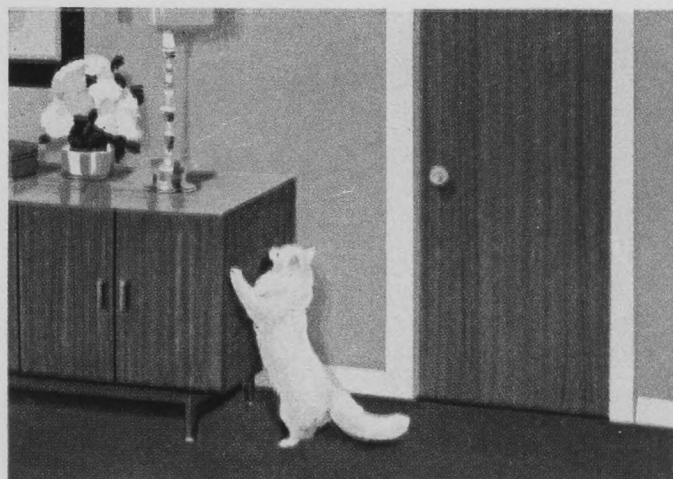
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(Top left) Beautiful, permanent cupboard and door facings of Formica laminate are rich in appearance, easy to install. The pattern shown is English Oak, number 573.

(Left) The original Formica pattern used on this coffee table is Tidestone, number 7 ST 1. It offers truly lasting beauty.

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THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MONTHLY

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In This Issue

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ALBERTA FARMERS overcame their livestock marketing problems by pooling their credit and financial resources. Read how members of this group borrow \$2.5 million on capital assets of just \$200,000 on page 14.

WELL KNOWN CANADIAN artist and author, Clarence Tillenius, returns this month, bringing yet another dramatic wildlife scene to our readers via his versatile brush and pen. See *The Hunted Coyote* on pages 18, 19, 20.

PLEASING HOMES AND GARDENS come from thoughtful planning. The Arthurs of Ontario and the Ushers of Alberta achieve decorative effects indoors and out on pages 63, 65.



H. G. Houlton, president and charter member of Lethbridge Central Feeders

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COVER: Scenes like this are in evidence over most of Canada at this time. What could be a prettier harbinger of spring?—Esther Henderson photo.

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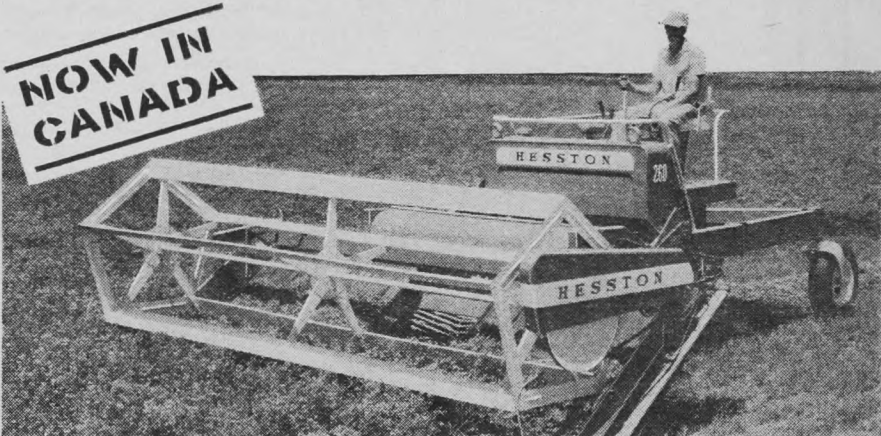


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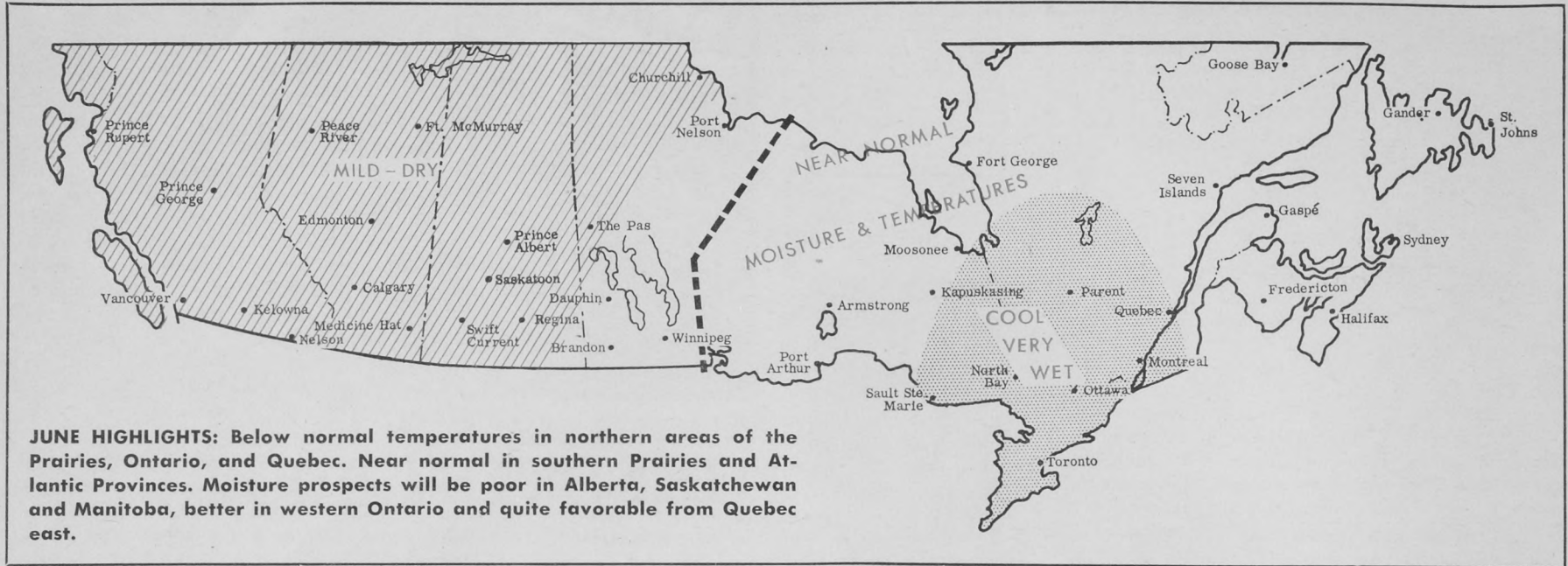
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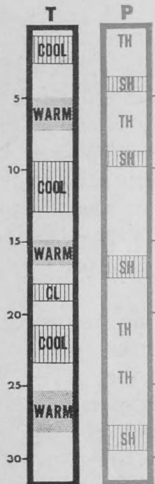


JUNE HIGHLIGHTS: Below normal temperatures in northern areas of the Prairies, Ontario, and Quebec. Near normal in southern Prairies and Atlantic Provinces. Moisture prospects will be poor in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, better in western Ontario and quite favorable from Quebec east.

JUNE 1963

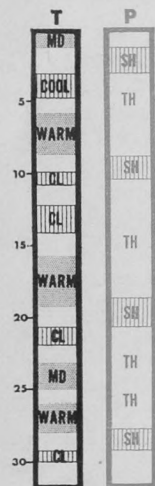
(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—Ed.)

Alberta



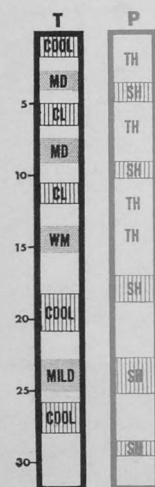
- 1st week 1-8:** Fair, cool weather on first few days. Some showers in north. Shower activity near the 5th will spread as far south as Calgary. Warmest conditions around 6th and 7th. Afternoon temperatures in the 80s.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Scattered showers on the 9th followed by cool conditions between the 10th and 13th. Nighttime lows will drop to the mid-30s. Toward week end, temperatures will rise, daytime readings in the 70s.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Dry this week. Warmer around 16th and 17th especially in the west. Spotty showers expected around 16th-17th. Cooler from the 18th through 22nd. Windy and threatening in northeast near 21st.
- 4th week 23-30:** Dry weather will continue. Stormy around the end of the week with thunderstorm activity over much of the province. Conditions will be mild—temperatures reaching into the 80s around the 26th to 28th.

Saskatchewan



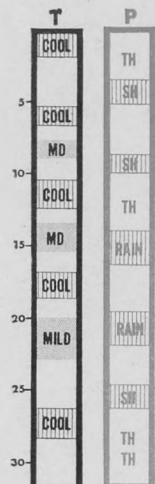
- 1st week 1-8:** Threatening showers around the 2nd. Cloudy and unsettled near 5th. Warmer but briefly cool around 4th. Readings will drop to the 30s as far south as Regina, but rise to 80s-90s around week end.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Windy and showery near 10th. Colder, temperature readings dropping to mid-40s. Generally fair during week. By the 14th clouds will thicken with chance of showers in southernmost portion of the province.
- 3rd week 16-22:** A warm week. Not much in the way of ground soaking moisture but chance of some light scattered showers toward the end of the week. Amounts generally will be light.
- 4th week 23-30:** Changeable weather fronts will move through regularly but not produce much moisture. Generous precipitation along the U.S.-Canadian border near 29th. Moisture indicated in northern areas with winds.

Manitoba



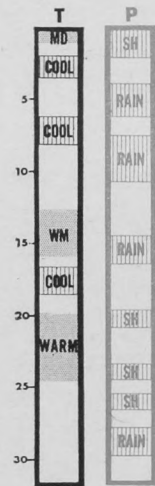
- 1st week 1-8:** Cool mornings around the 1st and 2nd. Cloudy threatening weather due around the 3rd but no important precipitation likely until the 5th—amounts will generally be less than one-quarter inch.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Generally dry between the 11th and 15th. Few scattered showers likely near the 13th and 14th. Warmest around the 15th when afternoon readings will get into the low 80s.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Showers and a storm will move in from the west by mid-week. Cold air will follow. Nighttime temperatures to the 30s in some areas. Afternoon readings will warm into the 70s again.
- 4th week 23-30:** Muggy and humid with some showers near 24th and 25th. Windy, cooler weather a day or two near the 27th. Temperatures will rise with some showers threatening around the 29th.

Ontario



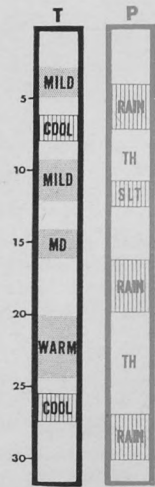
- 1st week 1-8:** Fair, cool at the start of the week. Cloud will spread over western areas by 2nd with showers by the 4th. Fairly windy in east. Cooler again around 5th-6th but warming by the 8th.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Above normal rainfall for the week. Showers will affect the Great Lakes around 9th and 10th. Briefly cooler, cloudy and unsettled by the 11th and 12th. More rains due toward week end.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Not much drying in prospect, especially in eastern areas where more precipitation will move in by 20th. Amounts likely to exceed an inch in many areas. Afternoon temperatures in the 60s and 70s.
- 4th week 23-30:** More seasonable temperatures expected. Will start off mild but moderate by 26th and 27th. Important showers due near the 26th with more showers threatening the west by 28th and 29th.

Quebec



- 1st week 1-8:** Rising temperatures expected on the 1st followed by showers in the south. Around the 2nd and 3rd it will be briefly cooler, wet weather setting in by 4th. Rains, fairly active again by 8th.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Rainy throughout the first part of the week. Look for drier conditions by the 11th with fields becoming workable by the 14th and 15th. More rain expected by late 15th-16th in the area.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Skies fair, briefly cooler near 18th; readings will drop to the 40s and 30s. Moderating temperatures expected by 18th, 20th-21st. Some shower threat near the 20th.
- 4th week 23-30:** More wet weather in store. Relatively mild at the start of the week. Showers and rain following the 23rd. Heaviest precipitation due at the end of the month, especially from Montreal east toward Gaspé.

Atlantic Provinces



- 1st week 1-8:** Threatening in Newfoundland on the 1st, generally fair through the 4th. A storm from the southwest will increase cloudiness to Nfld. and N.S. around 4th. Showers around 5th through 7th. Briefly cooler.
- 2nd week 9-15:** Temperatures generally much above normal between 10th and 12th and the week end. Skies will threaten around 9th in Nova Scotia. More important storm due around the 12th through 14th.
- 3rd week 16-22:** Seasonable weather at the start of the week with warmer readings developing by the 20th. Between the 16th and 20th frequent rains expected. Rainfall in the area could exceed an inch.
- 4th week 23-30:** Generally dry during first half of the week. Threatening near the 23rd. More significant rainfall due near the 28th through the 30th. The heaviest rainfall is expected in the south.

Two Ministers for One

THE first decision taken by the new Liberal Government, of special importance to agriculture, was to follow through on an election promise to include both a Minister and an Associate Minister in the Federal Cabinet. Prime Minister Pearson has installed the Hon. Harry Hays, the Member of Parliament for Calgary South, in the first of these posts, and intends to assign the second post to the Hon. Rene Tremblay. Mr. Tremblay has been named to the Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio, and will represent the Quebec rural riding of Matapedia-Matane in the Commons.

This decision to have two men share the responsibilities for the agriculture portfolio is a break with tradition. It is therefore natural for those of us who are keenly interested in agriculture to wonder how well such an arrangement will work. It would appear to have potential strengths and a weakness.

The matters of concern to the Department of Agriculture are numerous, varied and often complex, and the resulting work load an extremely heavy one. An individual who assumed the responsibility for the leadership of the Department, with the conscientious approach and enthusiasm of the former Minister, the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, would tax his energy to the breaking point. The pace Mr. Hamilton set for himself verged on the inhuman, and nearly caused his undoing. Hence, the amount and the diverse nature of the work involved in the agriculture portfolio may of itself justify the full-time attention of two men.

It can also be argued that two people with widely different backgrounds of training and experience, and representing the two major regions of the country, may prove to be more effective in developing and carrying out sound, national agricultural policies than a single person. There are few Canadians who have an intimate knowledge of agriculture as it is practiced in the various parts of Canada. With these considerations in mind, the combination of Mr. Hays from the West and Mr. Tremblay from the East may prove advantageous.

Having recognized such potential strengths, there is also a potential weakness involved.

The Liberal Platform statement indicated that one of the two men "will be specifically responsible for agricultural problems in Eastern Canada." This feature of the appointments may be politically expedient, since historically the Minister has hailed from the West. But it would seem to imply an East-West split in the ministerial responsibilities, which, if implemented, would be undesirable.

Under the previous government, Canada was moving toward the establishment, for the first time in its history, of a set of well-balanced and truly national agricultural policies. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture and other national farm organizations have been working to this end for more than a quarter of a century. It would be foolhardy, of course, not to recognize that regional differences continue to exist, and that conflicts of interest do arise between farmers in East and West. But surely the objectives should be to maintain the forward momentum in agricultural policy achieved by the former government, and to improve upon the framework already established. Such a course is not only desired by farm people, as reflected by the way they voted in the recent election, but it is the one which can best serve the cause of national unity.

We suspect that both the Minister and his Associate are well aware of the difficulties, confusion and conflicts of purpose that could develop if spokesmen for farm organizations and commodity groups in East and West received any encouragement to pressure for separate policy considerations. The obvious way to avoid this is to make it clear from the start that the two cabinet ministers intend to work as a team—to share the responsibilities in agriculture from a truly national rather than a regional standpoint—and to announce that, on all questions at issue, there will be joint consultation and single recommendations to the Government. This would nip in the bud the possible adverse effects of having the two men looked upon respectively as the Western and Eastern Ministers of Agriculture. V

Wheat Board Transfer

THE change of government has resulted in the transfer of ministerial responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board from Agriculture back to Trade and Commerce. The main reason for doing so is similar to the one that brought about the switch the other way some two-and-one-half years ago. Essentially, the Pearson Government, like its predecessor, wants the most experienced hand at the helm.

The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, the new Minister of Trade and Commerce, is well versed in the broad field of international trade and finance. He is a former deputy minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and was called upon on two different occasions to lead the Canadian delegation to the triennial International Wheat Conferences. As a senior civil servant he became well known and highly regarded in farm and grain organizations in Western Canada. These credentials obviously gave Mr. Sharp a decided edge when it came to selecting the man in the Cabinet to deal with grain matters.

Important as assigning the right man to the right job undoubtedly is, there are additional considerations which make it more logical, and perhaps more desirable, in the long run,

to have the Wheat Board operation associated with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

This Department, through its Foreign Trade Service, is organized to maintain continuous contact with overseas markets, to obtain market intelligence reports from every part of the world, and to promote and facilitate the sales of Canadian products at every opportunity. We cannot help but think that this service is more likely to be used and properly integrated with the work of the Canadian Wheat Board when both are responsible to the same Minister.

A second and more important consideration, at this juncture, is the fact that Canadian trade policy will be subjected to some major shifts in emphasis under the guidance of the new Government. We would like to think that in the formulation of any new trade offensive, and in the ensuing negotiations with other countries, grain trade matters will be given high priority. This is more likely to be assured with the Trade Minister in regular contact with the grain selling agency, and ultimately responsible for its operations.

In the light of these considerations, there seems to be good and sufficient reasons for again placing the Wheat Board under the watchful eye of the Minister who bears the primary responsibility for Canada's external trade programs. V

More of the Same

DETAILS of the Government's dairy support program were announced by Agriculture Minister Hays on the eve of the new dairy year which began May 1. For all practical purposes, the policy is essentially one of maintaining former price support levels and the so-called "consumer subsidy" on butter.

A gesture has been made to shift milk from butter to cheese production in line with the Liberal election platform. To accomplish this, the Government is maintaining the support price on cheddar cheese at 32½ cents per pound, while increasing the special payment to cheese milk shippers from 25 cents to 30 cents per cwt. It is withdrawing a similar 25-cent payment from fluid and concentrated milk producers, and, in place of this, it will purchase certain quantities of skim milk powder at an appropriate price. Producers who ship cream and manufacturing milk to make butter will continue to enjoy support at the 64-cent level.

These measures, which Mr. Hays said were intended to bring production and consumption into better balance, are unlikely to be very effective. The 5-cent-per-cwt. boost in the subsidy to cheese milk producers doesn't look like much of an added incentive. The withdrawal of the subsidy from concentrated milk producers may lead to higher negotiated prices with the trade for their output, but, in any event, it will be partly offset by the policy to resume purchase of skim milk powder. The same subsidy withdrawal from surplus produced by fluid milk shippers may tend to discourage their surplus output. As far as cream producers are concerned, there is to be no change in their returns, and, hence, no likelihood of them reducing output. Hence, the new measures can at best produce only slight changes in milk utilization, and are unlikely to check the expansion in milk output.

Perhaps it is too early in the life of the new Government to expect anything more than these relatively minor shifts in policy. The action taken for the next dairy year is largely based on expediency. It is designed to win the approval of both producers and the trade. However, it fails to come to grips with the real problem the Government has confronting it.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hays and his Associate Minister have inherited from the previous government an excess butter problem of gigantic proportions. Stocks of butter and butteroil (as butter) on April 1, when they are normally at their lowest point in the year, amounted to 206 million pounds, or 30 million pounds more than a year earlier. Butter has continued to pile up in storage in spite of the increased consumption induced by the 12-cent-per-lb. "consumer subsidy" which was put into effect a year ago; and which has cost taxpayers some \$40 million. Moreover, on the basis of current trends, butter stocks are expected to continue to increase in the year ahead.

The large and mounting butter surplus does not seem to be of any particular concern to either dairy producers or the trade—since they bear neither the cost nor the responsibility for disposing of it. But surely it must bring sleepless nights to the new Government. The questions for which answers must be found are these: Is a substantial "consumer subsidy" on butter going to become a permanent feature of dairy policy? What is going to become of the huge stocks of butter that now exist? How much longer can the Government wait to do something about them?

In his dairy policy statement, Mr. Hays has promised "further constructive steps to correct the imbalance in supply and demand." We hope such steps can be constructive, but we suspect that first and foremost they will have to be unpalatable. In spite of repeated warnings, the butter situation has got grossly out of hand. V

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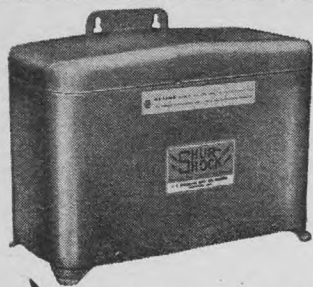
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What's Happening

MINISTER OUTLINES HIS DAIRY POLICY

Government action, geared to help the consumer, while at the same time bringing production and consumption of dairy products into better balance has been announced by Agriculture Minister Hon. Harry Hays.

The measures, in part, are designed to move more milk into the production of cheddar cheese.

It will include the continuation of the effective support level of 64 cents per pound on cream and manufacturing milk for butter production.

In addition, the announcement stated, "The Government will purchase, at an appropriate price, certain quantities of skim milk powder, instead of continuing the supplementary payment that has, since 1959, been made to shippers of manufacturing milk."

In making the announcement, Mr. Hays said, while the latest program would be effective for the dairy year starting May 1, the government was still considering further long-term measures.

He would continue to press for discussions between the provinces and the dairy industry to explore possibilities of setting up aid for a school milk program. It intended to take "further constructive steps" to correct the imbalance of supply and demand, he said.

Outlining the details of the new policy, Mr. Hays said the govern-

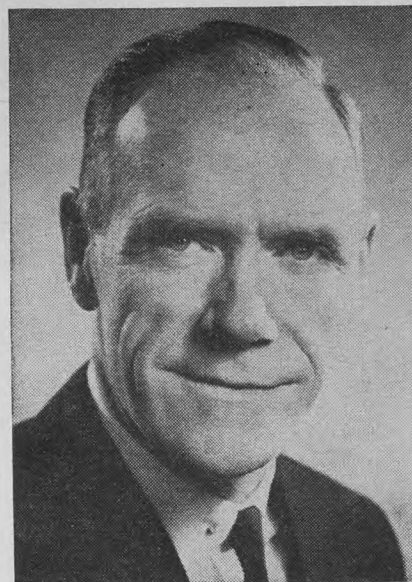
ment will maintain the former cheese support level of 32½ cents per pound and will increase from 25 cents to 30 cents per hundredweight, the special payment on manufacturing milk utilized in cheddar cheese production. Apart from this, supplementary payments will be discontinued, he said.

Under the program, the Agricultural Stabilization Board will buy and sell 40-score creamery butter at 52 cents per pound, basis Montreal and Toronto. It will authorize creamery butter manufacturers to make compensatory payments of 14½ cents per pound for butterfat to producers who do not contribute to the fluid milk market. Plants will be reimbursed by the Board for this. ✓

FARMERS USE A LOT OF CREDIT

Recent estimates place the amount of credit extended to farmers in 1961 at \$1,250 million, and the amount of credit outstanding for that year at \$1,803 million. These figures appeared in the latest issue of *The Economic Analyst* in an article by R. S. Rust. An economist with the Canada Department of Agriculture, Dr. Rust also estimated that total annual interest charges for farm credit in Canada probably exceed \$100 million.

Of the outstanding credit in 1961, 45.7 per cent was long term, 14.4 per cent was intermediate term, and 39.9 per cent was short term. ✓



Hon. Mitchell Sharp

WHEAT BOARD RETURNED TO TRADE AND COMMERCE

Prime Minister Pearson has announced that the responsibility for the Canadian Wheat Board will be moved back to the Department of Trade and Commerce from the Department of Agriculture. The Board will report to Parliament through the new Trade Minister, the Hon. Mitchell Sharp.

A native of Winnipeg, and a former deputy minister in the Department he now heads, Mr. Sharp is highly experienced in wheat matters, having lead the Canadian delegation to two international wheat conferences. He had his most recent success in international negotiations as chairman of the United Nations'-sponsored International Coffee Conference held last summer. Here he

(Please turn to page 75)

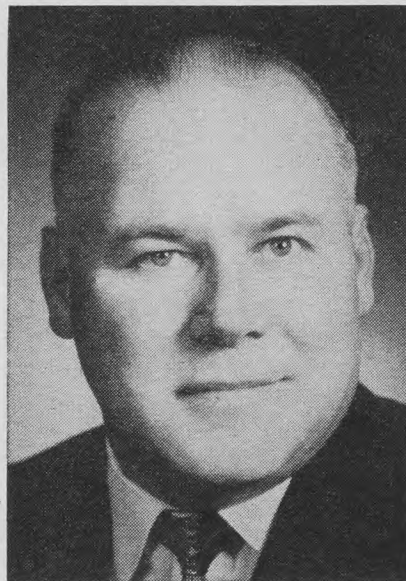
PORTRAIT OF THE NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

Appointment of Harry Hays, of Calgary, as Federal Minister of Agriculture brings a wealth of practical agricultural experience to the post. Well known as a dairyman, livestock breeder, rancher and auctioneer, Mr. Hays has been responsible for many "firsts" in the industry.

Back in 1950, as senior partner in the Lethbridge commission firm of Hays & Earl Ltd., he introduced the auction selling of cattle at a public market. This proved to be such a success, auction selling was adopted at the Calgary and Edmonton yards soon after. Within 3 years, all major markets were selling by this method.

Another "first" for the new minister was the shipment of cattle by air. In 1945, he and his brother Tom, of Oakville, Ont., flew some dairy cattle from Ontario to Cuba. Harry was also the first breeder to ship dairy cattle from Canada to Great Britain, and to 10 other countries. Since then he has sold cattle in 23 countries, including Italy and Brazil. He has visited 16 of them.

As mayor of Calgary, Mr. Hays has seen the city spread 5 miles beyond the borders of his dairy enterprise. The farm is now a part of the thriving suburb of Haysboro. On this place the Holstein cow "Alcitra Gerben" set a world's record over all ages and breeds of 1,409



Hon. Harry Hays

lb. of butterfat on a 365-day lactation.

A few years ago, Hays bought the old "Bar U flats"—part of a 4,000-acre farm where pioneer rancher George Lane raised Percheron horses. Here, he runs purebred Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and has also done some work in crossbreeding.

In conjunction with fellow rancher and auctioneer Allan Baker, Harry Hays has bred some of his Holstein bulls to over 200 Hereford cows in a single season. He eventually hopes

to establish a crossbred line carrying about two-thirds Hereford blood and one-third Holstein—the Holsteins to contribute size and longevity and the Herefords to give a beef type.

The Hon. H. Hays was born on the family farm at Carstairs, Alta. Later, his father, Dr. Thomas Hays, moved to the Calgary farm and Harry completed high school in that city. Then he took a business course. During the depression years he worked at "off farm" jobs. In 1932, he became a fieldman with the Holstein-Friesian Association of Alberta. Two years later, he married Muriel Bigland of Calgary. They have one son, Dan, now studying law at the University of Toronto.

In an average year Mr. Hays has traveled some 35,000 miles and sold \$2 million worth of cattle. He originated and organized the world-famous "Sale of Stars" at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto. He has served on the executive of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and Alberta cattle and sheep breeders' associations. He has also been president of the Canadian Swinebreeders' Association, the Southern Alberta Egg and Poultry Association and the Alberta Holstein Association.

Mr. Hays brings to the Federal Cabinet a reputation for getting things done, which should stand him in good stead in his job.—C.V.F. ✓

GUIDE POSTS

UP-TO-DATE
FARM MARKET
FORECASTS

CANADIAN GRAIN STOCKS will be about 250 million bushels larger this July 31 than a year earlier. With average growing conditions we can expect a similar size increase by next July. Thus, capacity to produce exceeds present markets by a wide margin.

CHOICE STEER PRICES at Calgary will likely hold within the \$22-\$24 range this spring, with little change in weekly marketings. U.S. output of fed cattle this spring will be larger but choice steers should sell about \$23-\$25 at Chicago until late summer.

OAT BINS still hold about half of last year's crop, so carryover will be fairly large. This is in sharp contrast to last spring when dwindling stocks and poor soil moisture reserves put livestock men in a precarious position.

HOG PRICES this summer will likely be \$3 less, on the average, than last summer's, with Grade A at Toronto around \$28-\$30. Production is on the rise, particularly in the prairies, so look for fall and winter marketings to be up about 10 per cent over a year earlier.

EGG PRICES will average higher than in 1962 due to smaller egg output. While winter chick placements were low, spring demand for replacement stocks will likely exceed that of a year ago.

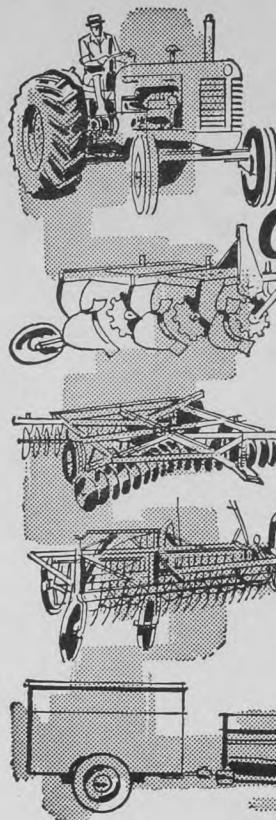
BARLEY EXPORTS, at about 6 million bushels, are showing up very poorly this season, and are only some 20 per cent as large as last year's. However, this has increased farm stocks to a safer level than we had last spring.

FLAXSEED PRICES will likely remain relatively steady, as in the past three months, until prospects for the new North American crop become more clear. World supplies at present are adequate, so it would require quite serious crop deterioration to lift prices significantly.

FEEDER CATTLE PRICES, especially for yearling steers, will continue strong during early pasture season, and shipments from prairies into Ontario should pick up somewhat. Feeder cattle numbers, however, will be up by 5 per cent in the U.S. as well as in Canada, so exports to U.S. will likely decline in fall.

TURKEY BROILER PRICES should remain firm at 25 cents per pound for No. 1 at London. While poult placements have been down sharply in recent weeks, large freezer stocks will balance the lighter production.

BROILER MARKETINGS this spring will continue about 10 per cent above last year. Prices are likely to remain steady, however, at 19-20 cents for No. 1 at London.



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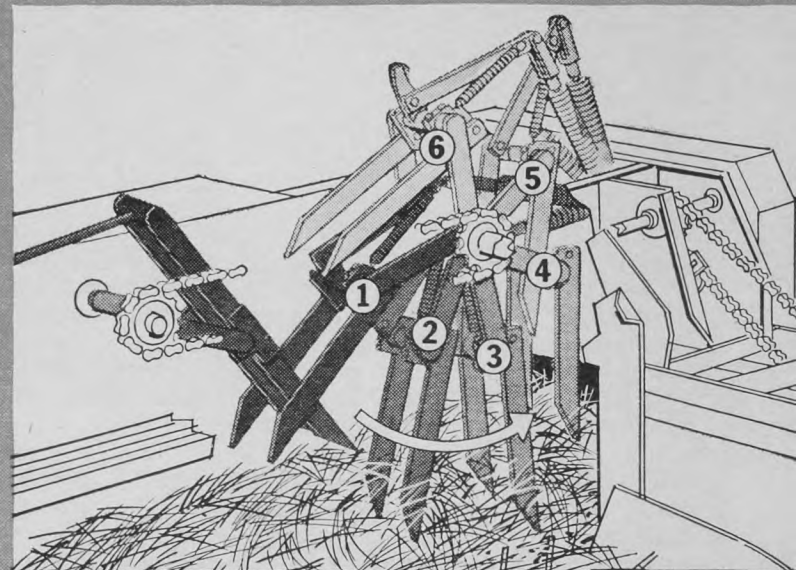
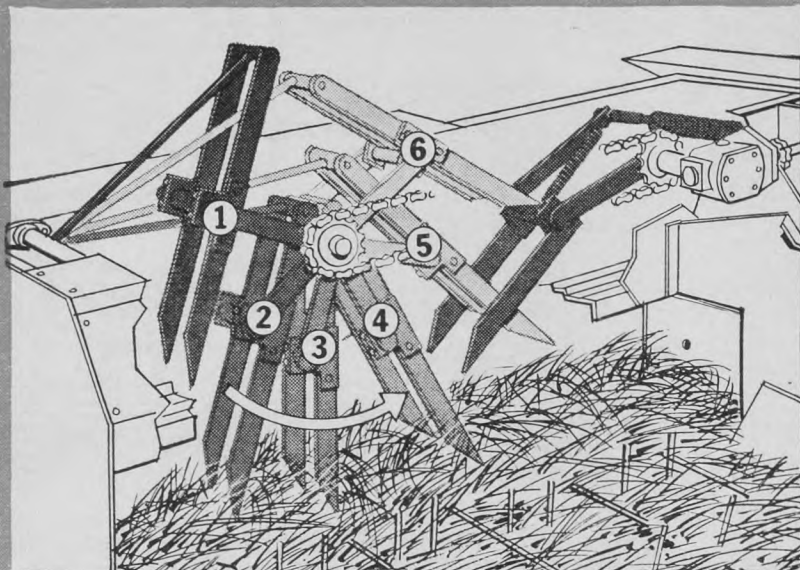
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PUTS FULL-WIDTH CHARGES into the baling chamber. Left Rake moves hay toward the chamber. As it releases hay, right rake overlaps it, then moves hay into chamber.

SMOOTH, EVEN HAY FLOW—Rakes are retracted up and out of hay on each back stroke. No dragback . . . one rake is always moving in the direction of the baling chamber.



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303 Bale-Chief

makes square, tight bales

Bales in a way no other baler can! The newest design in balers! The new 303 Bale-Chief turns heavy windrows into strong, solid bales. They throw, stack, haul and elevate easier and better.

Here's why. A full 60 inches of pick-up width handles windrows with ease. Fields are combed clean. Hay is fed into the baling chamber with a clean-sweeping motion. Twin Rake feeding with Allis-Chalmers exclusive "Elbow-Fork" action makes the big difference.

You'll almost have to see the 303 in action to believe it. "Elbow-Fork" action lifts the raking arms up and out of the hay on each stroke. There's no drag-back to cause pile-ups. This

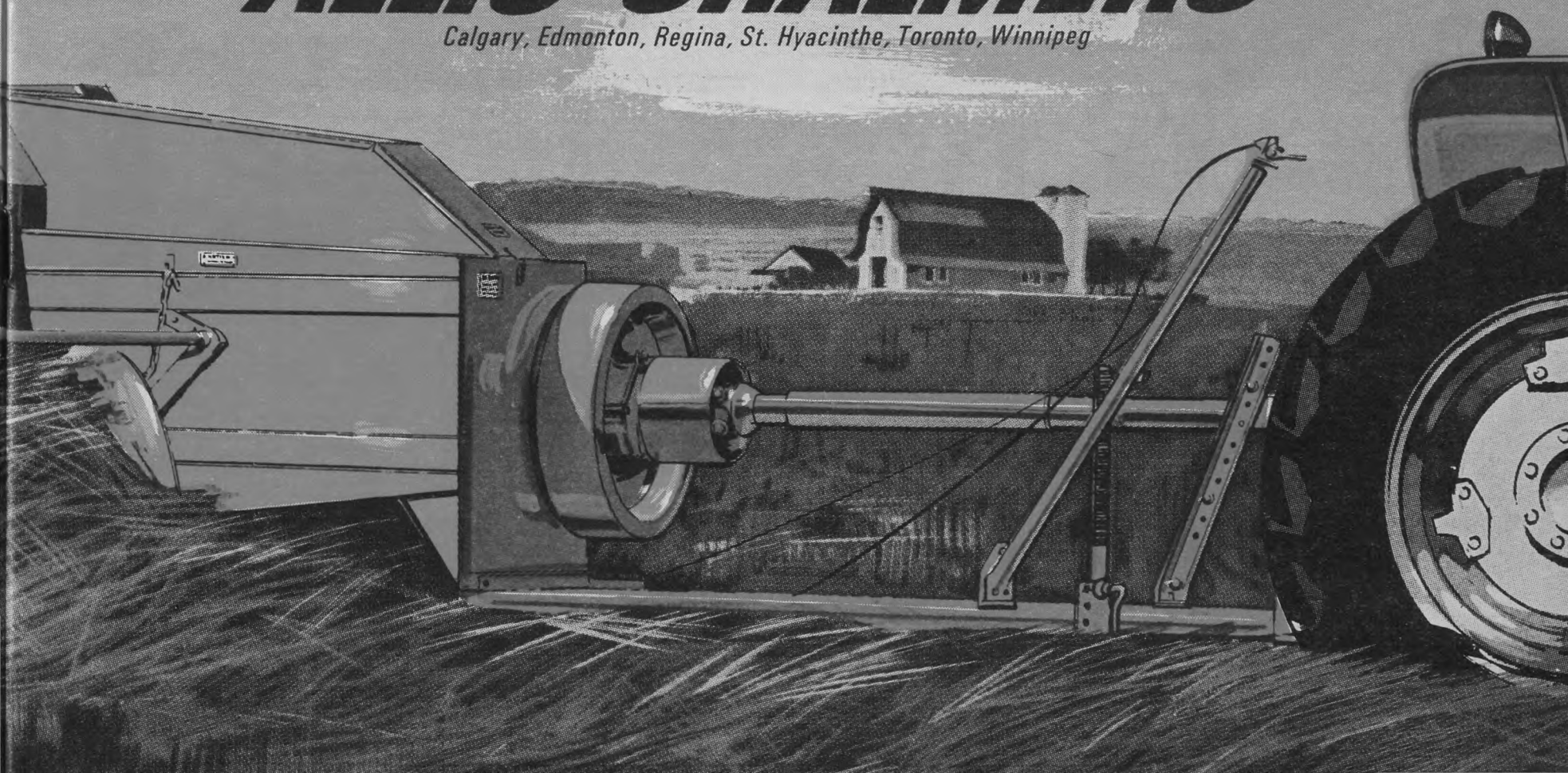
feeding system keeps your hay flowing in time with the action of the baling ram—a steady flow that means big capacity. Windrow wads are combed apart—you get only the smooth, even charges needed for firm, uniform bales that can stand up under handling.

There are a lot of features in the new, rugged 303 Bale-Chief you'll find worthwhile. Don't wait until your hay is ready to try out this baler. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer right now... he will show you how "Elbow-Fork" action works.

When you put the new 303 Bale-Chief to work in your field, you'll be more pleased than ever that you own it.

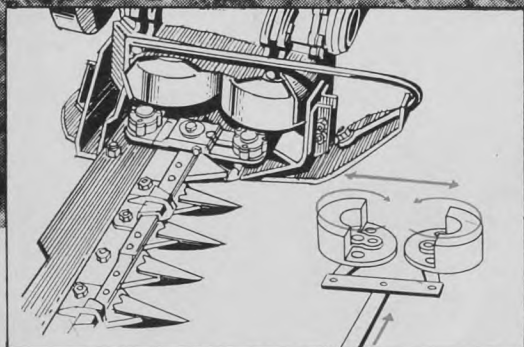
ALLIS-CHALMERS

Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, St. Hyacinthe, Toronto, Winnipeg

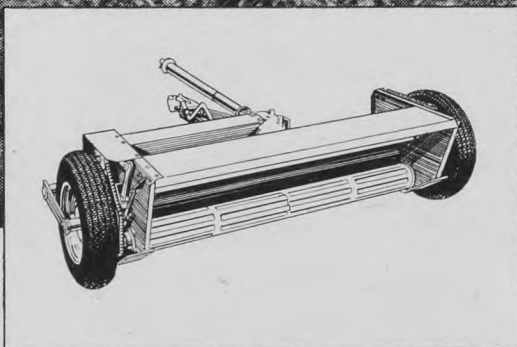


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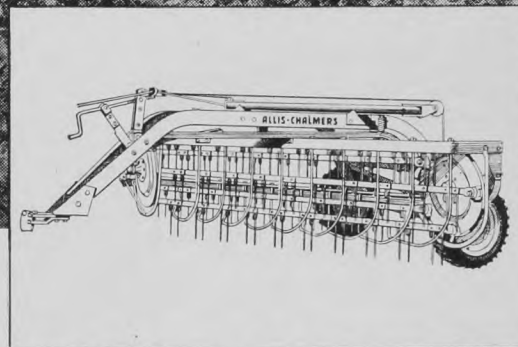
When time is short and your hay is ready, you and your equipment have to hurry. Then cut and condition with Allis-Chalmers haying equipment. These tools are ready when your hay is—a man can count on them to put up his best crop. With your next crop, be ready for the fast, sure cure. See your Allis-Chalmers dealer for matched haying equipment.



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"SURE CURE" HAY CONDITIONERS—The Allis-Chalmers design puts constant roll pressure on waxy stems, regardless of the roll opening. Upper rubber roll and lower steel roll condition gently, thoroughly . . . cut drying time in half. "Sure Cure" conditioning speeds your crop without chewing up leaves, damaging hay quality.



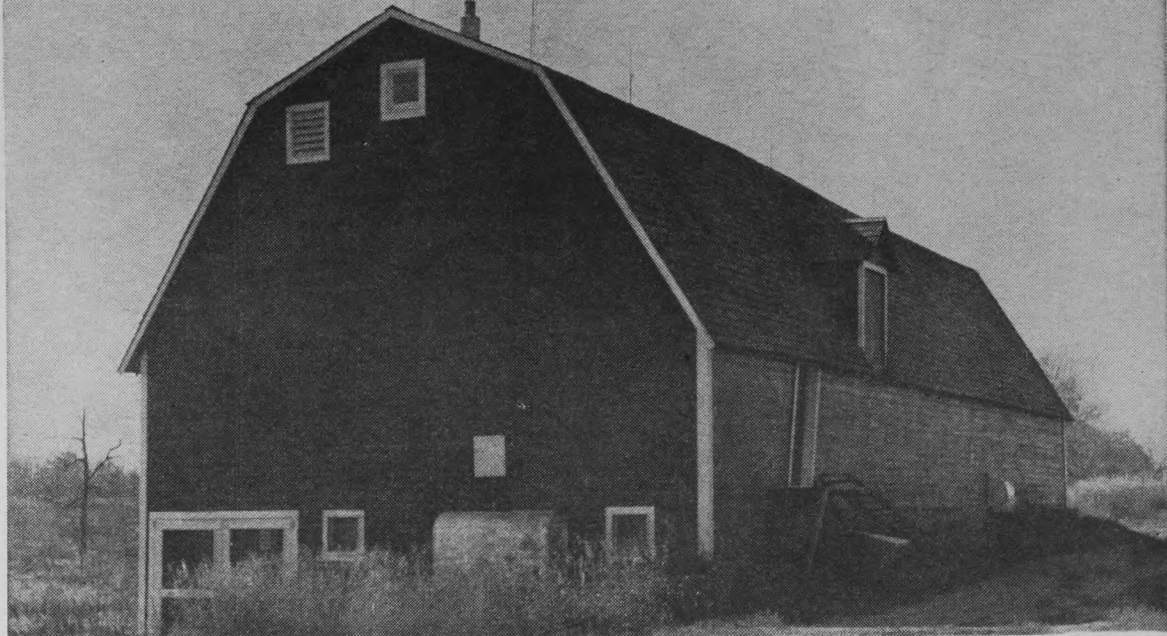
"LIFT-AND-LAY" ACTION RAKES—Clean-combing Allis-Chalmers rakes gently build your windrows for uniform field drying. Choose from the ground-driven model shown, or the rear-mount PTO rake. For special needs, the Combination Side-Rake and Tedder has reversible reel direction for tedding swaths and fluffing windrows.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, St. Hyacinthe, Toronto, Winnipeg

Is the old barn good for another 50 years? It may well be, since Bob Callin has given it a new lease on life

by **RICHARD COBB**



Originally built as a horse and cattle barn back in 1907 this building now houses a modern hog setup. [Guide photos]

New Barn Out of Old

WHEN Bob Callin converted a 1907 horse barn into a house for feeding 130 hogs, he showed not only some skill as a carpenter, but provided an example of what electricity has done for farming. Who would have thought, back in 1907, that one man could easily feed that number of hogs and also work a section and a half of land, even with some hired help?

The answer is, of course, that Callin has mechanized his hog feeding as so many others have. But the main point of interest on this farm at Whitewood, Sask., is how he has taken a barn, built when farming methods were so different, and adopted it to modern techniques.

The barn, measuring about 70 feet by 28 feet on the outside, has stone walls on two sides, cement on another, and part stone, part cement on the fourth side. It was divided crosswise into three sections—one for horses and two for cattle—but he needed a layout running lengthwise for the movement of growing hogs from small to larger pens. The first step was to knock out stone dividing walls. Then, because the joists run crosswise and the supports are more or less down the center of the barn, he had to design pens that would fit around them.

He built 11 pens, ranging in size from 13 feet square to 6 feet square. A manure gutter, 40 inches wide, runs between 6 pens on one side and 5 on the other. He also provided space for his homemade mechanical manure loader, a scale,

a mix-mill, a heater, and the water supply equipment. The only addition to the barn is a sort of garage on the south side, where he can drive his tractor in, load the manure into a bucket, and take it straight out.

The manure gutter is so arranged that it can be closed off from the pens by a series of hinged sections, while he cleans it out with a slide. The manure is scraped into a pit, from which it is elevated by the homemade loader into the tractor's bucket. The dryness and cleanliness of the straw in the pens testify to the success of this method of cleaning out.

The manure loader is made of 22-gauge galvanized iron. The chain was the only readymade part that had to be bought. On the underside is a pan for the return flow of excess water to the pit.

FEED is stored in the loft and drops down to the mix-mill, from which it is augered to self-feeders in the six pens on the north side of the hog house. He fills the feeders in the remaining five pens by hand, but is devising an auger system to take care of them. Watering from a well beside the barn is fully automatic.

One of the most important features is the heating system. Bob Callin says it's impossible to use the pigs' own heat to keep the house dry. Ducts run down the center of the building from the heater, with frequent openings so that cold air is not drawn only from one part of the building.



Bob Callin is seen standing beside one of the plywood pens. Self-feeder, left, acts as divider.

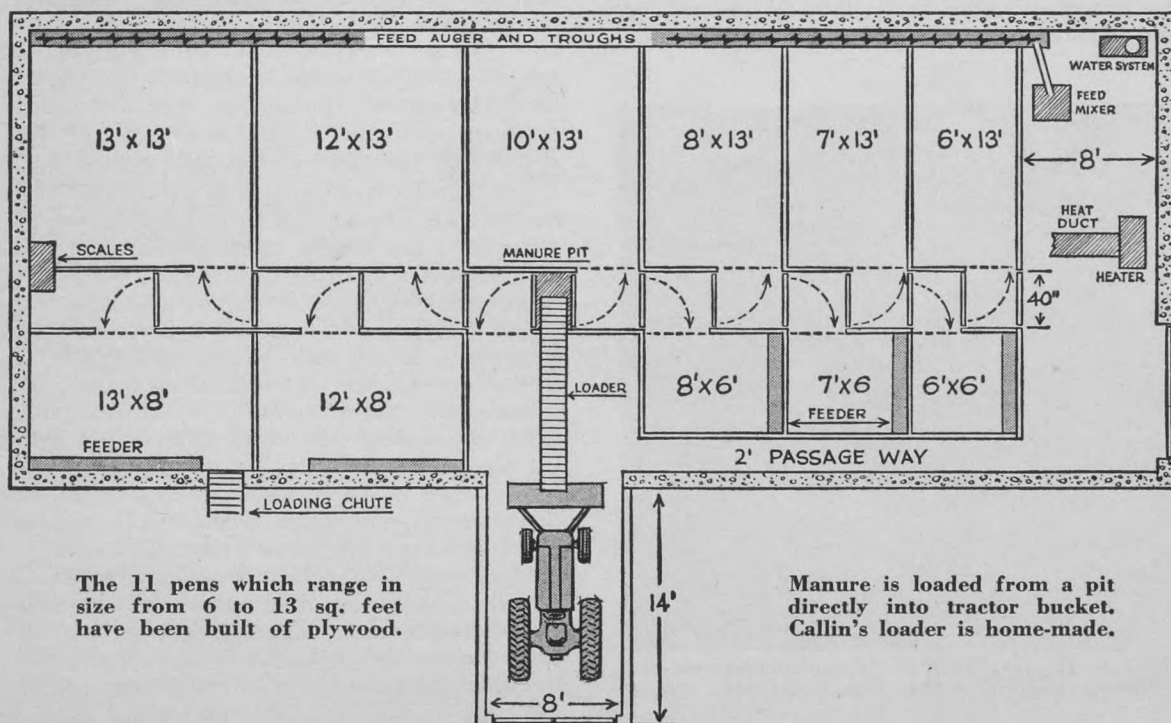
The result is that there is no frost on the ceiling. This system, with the thermostatically controlled fans, keeps an even temperature, and there is practically no odor in the barn.

There is storage for 2,000 bushels of feed and 1,000 bales of straw in the loft. This is sufficient to carry him through from late fall to early spring. A built-in auger fills the feed bins, with a moveable spout to direct the flow to each of them. The self-feeders in the pens hold more than 200 bushels—about 2 weeks' supply.

Callin sketched the plans for all this on the back of an old calendar, and made a few changes as he went along. He did all the work himself, except when he was running the cement. It took him one summer, and part of a winter when weather permitted. The first weanlings arrived in the spring of 1959. He thought originally that he could house 150 of them, but found that 130 filled the barn amply. The conversion cost \$5,000, not counting his own labor.

The weanlings are bought in lots of 11 or 12 at about 6 weeks of age, and are on feed for an average of 4½ months. He checks their weights on a scale in the barn, marks those that are ready, and ships them to a packer in Regina.

Bob Callin farms a half-section of his own and rents a section. So he has plenty of grain for feed, aside from what he ships to the elevator, and needs to buy only the concentrates. His profit is made by the sale of surplus grain through his hogs. This was his reason for going into pig feeding in 1959, and for doing it economically. ✓



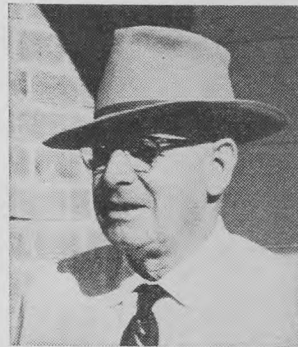


Don Nilsson (left) and Ken Smith, LCF fieldmen, plan their schedule in the office of Central Livestock Marketing Ltd., at Lethbridge Stockyard.

Farmers' Integrated Beef Program

These feeders have forged a tool to expand their credit and reduce buying and selling hazards

by **CLIFF FAULKNER**
Field Editor



H. G. Houlton, president, and charter member of Lethbridge Central Feeders

NOT all producers seek compulsory legislation to solve their marketing problems. In southern Alberta's irrigated areas, 160 farmer-feeders have pooled their credit and resources to accomplish this, and much more. Called the Lethbridge Central Feeders' Association, the group sees that each member has all the cattle he can handle, the money to pay for them and a ready market.

Lately, it has expanded into a completely integrated operation. Through its own commission agency, Central Livestock Marketing Ltd., the Association has become exclusive buyer for Canada Dressed Meats, a Lethbridge packing firm. But it still remains free to buy or sell cattle for anybody on any market.

Feeder associations are not new in Alberta. In fact, the "thirties" saw the birth of a number of government-sponsored feeder groups in the province. Many of them are still in operation. Their main drawback is that lending is restricted to a maximum of \$6,000 per member. Some even require their loans to be paid by midsummer. This could prove awkward if you were fattening stock for the fall market.

Although Lethbridge Central Feeders started out as one of these in 1936, it is no longer a step-child of the provincial government. It has become a lusty youth who stands on his own two feet and "don't take nothin' from nobody."

THE Association makes loans directly from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, with no government guarantee to back them. The only guarantee is the combined credit of its 160 members. On this basis it's able to borrow as much as \$2.5 million on capital assets of \$200,000. A farmer joining the Association pays a \$500 membership fee. And this modest investment enables him to buy up to \$50,000 worth of cattle!

Wags around town are apt to refer to Lethbridge Central Feeders as the "Mormon Cartel."

But membership is not restricted to Mormons, or any other religion, race, color or creed. The only restrictions are aimed at keeping out the "investor" type of feeder—the non-farmer seeking a fast buck. All members have to be genuine farmers or feeders. Each must own a minimum of 160 acres of land, or be a tenant farmer of proven ability.

Anyone wanting to join, first submits an application giving his financial position, and an accurate account of his feed supplies. If the Association's 7-man board of directors approves, the applicant is set. All he has to do now is pay his fee, tell the number and kind of cattle he wants and sign the feeder's agreement.

This agreement is a legal contract between the Association and the feeder. It includes a guarantee for 10 per cent of the cattle's purchase price, and the rate of interest to be paid on this money. The signed agreement then goes to the bank where it's held as security. These agreements form the "pooled credit" which enables the Association to borrow such large sums.

To protect its interests, the Association has slipped a few "teeth" into its feeder agreement form. One clause reads: "The livestock shall be marketed by the Association as it sees fit and the feeder shall, on demand, deliver the livestock at his expense to the Association at the stockyards or other delivery point designated by the Association."

Although clauses like this are seldom enforced, they can be used if needed. Because it's actually a big cattle owner who lets stock out for feeding, the Association must keep control of its animals from start to finish. During the feeding period, fieldmen Don Nilsson and Ken Smith make regular trips to members' lots to see how things are going. If a feeder's cattle fail to gain well, or he has too many death losses, they go to work on the problem.

Lethbridge Central Feeders is run by a staff of 12, including the two fieldmen. Supervisor is Stuart Hatch, a man who knows his way around in the livestock business. Heading the board of directors is H. G. Houlton of Lethbridge.

The Association has an office at Lethbridge Stockyards, and a set of modern holding pens east of town, near Broxburn. Its subsidiary, Central Livestock Marketing Ltd., has its own auctioneers, ringmen and order buyers for handling slaughter, stocker and feeder cattle. Animals coming into the pens are weighed, vaccinated and marked with the Association's big "meat cleaver" brand.

For buying cattle at the yards there's a charge of 15 cents per 100 lb. If the animals are bought in the country, it's 25 cents per 100 lb. Selling also costs the feeder 15 cents per 100 lb. The branding charge amounts to a straight 25 cents a head, and vaccination, 35 cents a head.

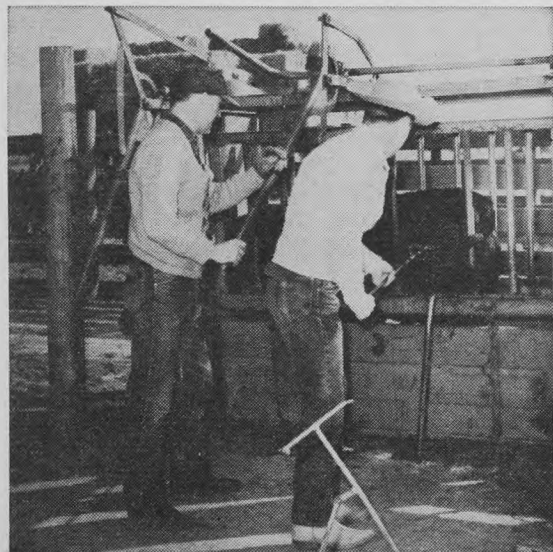
Members also contribute three-quarters of 1 per cent of every sale to a cash reserve for their Association, which pays them interest on this money. The reserve is held for 10 years—after that, annual refunds are made to contributors. Then there's interest on the purchase price of the cattle.

Running Lethbridge Central Feeders costs some \$60,000 a year. Most of the annual income of about \$80,000 comes from sales commissions.

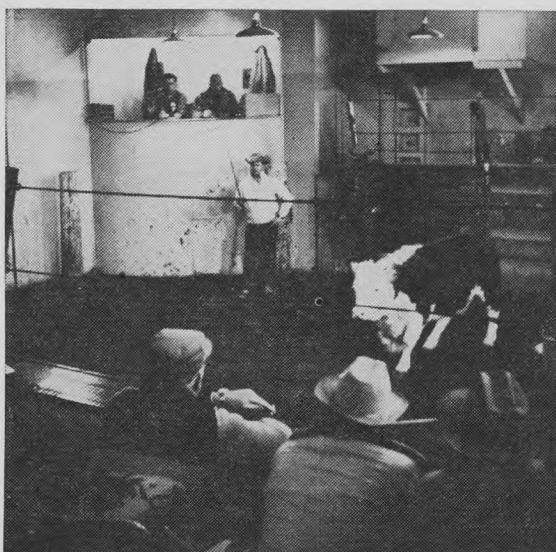
IF a member feels he can get more for his cattle in a private sale, he's free to make it. But the deal and payment has to go through the Association. Suppose he decides to get out of the group altogether. If he's been a member 4 years, he can get all of his \$500 fee back. Otherwise, he's got to forfeit some of it. The member who quits in his first year parts with \$100; in his second year, \$75; in the third year, \$50, and in the fourth, \$25.

Not all who have dealt with Lethbridge Central Feeders are satisfied customers. Where the Association has bought cattle outside their area and rung in a third party as buyer, there have been some complaints of overcharging. One purchaser, checking the source of his cattle in Saskatchewan, found both he and the seller had paid a buyer's fee. Other Association customers might doubt the ability of the organization to serve two masters. That is, to act as salesman for the feeder, and as buyer for the packing house. In the case of members, however, it's to the organization's advantage to get the best price possible. It has a big financial stake in its cattle!

Most stockmen feel this well-run, producer-owned and producer-financed operation has served its members well. As one remarked, "It's been a godsend to farmers who have lots of feed, but lack experience in buying and selling cattle." V



The Association brand is shaped like a meat cleaver, seen here in the hands of Ken Smith.



The Association has its own auctioneers and ringmen operating at the Lethbridge yards.



Albert Wells of Alberton figures zero grazing pays by boosting the carrying capacity of the land. He has set an 80-cow herd as his goal.

ISLANDERS EYE BEEF

by **DON BARON**
Field Editor

Tours to Ontario have given P.E.I. farmers a glimpse of modern beef production. Now they are trying it themselves

WHAT does a farmer do when his main cash crop ceases to pay off? Does he wring his hands in despair? Or does he search for an alternative? These are questions facing many P.E.I. potato growers, hard hit by a couple of bad years.

Consider the town of O'Leary in eastern P.E.I. It's a farming community of about 700 people. According to local livestock dealer and farmer Ralph Adams, low prices and crop failures slashed half a million dollars from the area's normal income in 1960 and 1961.

The story has been repeated in town after town throughout the province. In the view of the

"Beef cattle can be a natural companion enterprise to cash crops," Roper explains, "especially now that dairying is declining in the province. But to make a beef enterprise worthwhile, calls for a new approach to cattle raising. It calls for specialization, for larger numbers of cattle, and modern methods of handling them."

Two years ago, P.E.I. farmers had little or no experience in such beef management programs.

But Roper visits Ontario occasionally, and he had watched beef men there build up a new and specialized industry. He decided the first step in any crash program to shift Island farmers into beef, would be to lead them on a trip to Ontario. There they could see for themselves what was involved.

Roper got financial support from the P.E.I. Government for such a trip. He asked commercial firms to assist too. Feed companies and machinery firms which had demonstration beef farms, were happy to welcome his group to their farms. Other firms agreed to provide bus transportation to these farms, and to private farms, once the group arrived in Ontario. And in 1961 and again in 1962, Roper took 70 farmers on 10-day tours. He gave them, at very little cost to themselves, a bird's-eye view of Ontario's fast developing beef industry.

THE things these tour men saw opened up a whole new world to them. They saw a feedlot where one man looked after 350 steers with 30 minutes of labor morning and night. They saw a 1,200-steer feedlot where one man did the work. They saw top beef breeding animals. They visited packing plants, too, for a look at the kind of carcasses that the market demands today.

According to Roper, the Island people just lapped this up. They asked questions. They gathered up page after page of information.

They saw that loose housing is required for beef; that you can't tie up cattle in a stable and make any money today; that anyone who fiddles around with a few cattle, when he should be handling many more, is just wasting his time.

The group did more than ask questions, too. A few of them, like cattle dealer Ralph Adams and turkey grower Herb Mathews, bought some breeding stock, and brought them home.

In fact, in the 1961 trip, 450 head of breeding cattle were purchased and taken back to the Island; another group was brought back in 1962.

Take the case of Herb Mathews, a big and muscular turkey grower whose place is at Alberton, near the northern tip of the province. Mathews has a turkey hatchery, and he grows



Cattle dealer and farmer Ralph Adams has brought over 100 head of beef breeding stock onto the Island. This new, increased interest is due to a need for a potato alternative.

Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Andrew McRae, it represents not just a couple of bad years, but rather, changing times. As he sees it, Island farmers are being squeezed out of some long-standing markets. Ontario and Quebec farmers are growing more potatoes. Island growers have no choice but to cut back.

The situation is serious, but in McRae's view it is by no means hopeless. In fact, he sees a bright alternative to the potato. "There is a huge market right on our doorstep for beef," he points out. "We have been overlooking it, but we can't afford to do that much longer. Island farmers have 110,000 head of cattle today. They could easily boost that to 200,000."

McRae sees that latter figure as a goal worth aiming at in revitalizing the Island's agriculture. He has handed the job of achieving it over to the Provincial Livestock Supervisor, Lou Roper, a retired livestock specialist from the Canada Department of Agriculture. Roper has taken on his new job in P.E.I. with the enthusiasm of a man 40 years younger.

Herb Mathews plans to round out his farm enterprise by adding a 50-cow beef herd to his already successful turkey operation. Here he is with half of the 15 Aberdeen-Angus cows that he will use to move toward his objective.

[Guide photos



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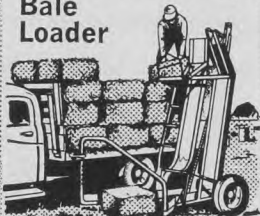
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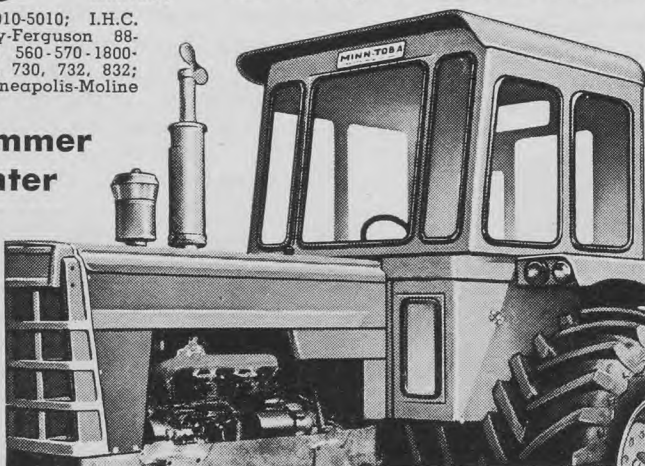
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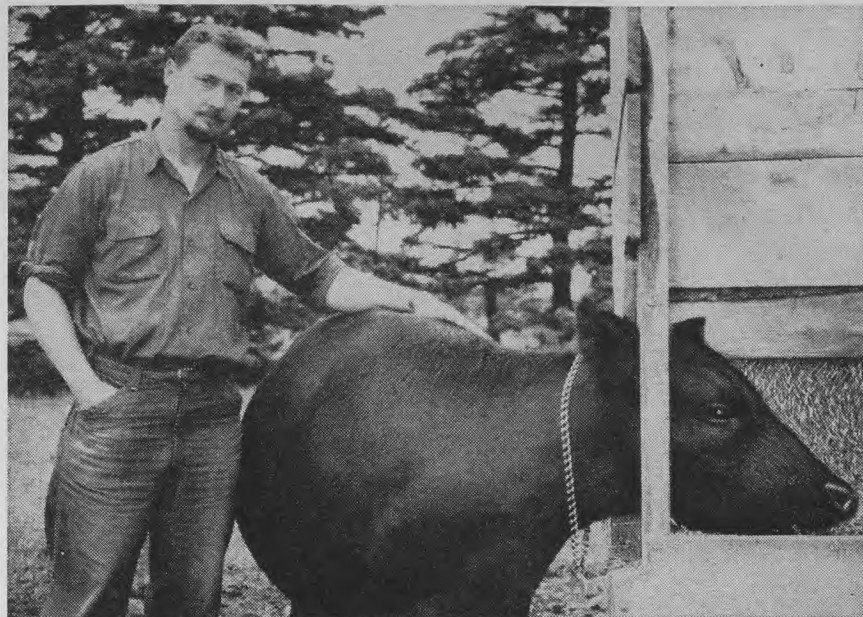
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The cattle on the Wells' farm are purebreds, but commercial beef production is his goal. Wells plans to build and fill a horizontal silo this summer.

out 4,000 birds for the Christmas market as well. He has 75 clear acres which he farms to round out his enterprise.

The turkey business has been something less than remunerative of late and Mathews began to look at his farm land with more and more interest in recent years. With so much turkey manure going onto the land, fertility was climbing almost too high for his grain growing program. Forages, or corn, would be more suitable, he reasoned, but cattle would be required to make use of them.

That was back in 1960 when Roper was asking Island farmers to take a new look at the beef industry. Mathews made the Ontario trip.

He has 15 Aberdeen-Angus cows now and is building toward a herd of 50. "The cattle can utilize our crops, and some of the buildings," he explains. "They don't require much labor. In fact, they should fit in well with our turkeys."

His program is largely in the planning stage yet. He intends to use loose housing for the cattle; to grow grass and corn, storing it in silos for winter feeding; and maybe to feed out some of the steers right on his own farm.

A NEIGHBOR of Mathews has even bigger plans for the beef business. Albert Wells was raised in Ottawa and completed 3 years of a university course before succumbing to the lure of farm life. The family farm was at Alberton, and his grandfather was still there. Albert went home and bought a 130-acre farm close by the 75-acre family farm.

His first need was for a quick source of income, so he turned to hogs. He is building toward a 40-sow swine herd now.

But his long-term plan is for beef. He asked himself these questions: "Is it possible to run a beef cow herd profitably on 205 cultivated acres? If so, how?" He has asked the questions of other farmers, and of government livestock specialists; he has searched through farm magazines and books for the answers. And he has convinced himself that beef cows can be profitable on such a farm under certain conditions.

Wells has built his herd to number 13 cows so far, but he has set a herd of 80 cows as his target.

How will he handle them? "We'll have to use every bit of feed we can grow," he explained, in suggesting a program of intensive farming. He bought a forage harvester so he could develop a zero grazing program, hauling grass to the cows and calves which are paddocked in a field, eliminating the waste that results when cattle tramp over the pastures.

He cut hay last summer for winter feeding, but to deal with the problems of wet weather, he intends to have a silo next summer. He has decided on horizontal silos, despite the trend to big tower silos, because "they provide cheaper storage."

Wells has purebred Angus cattle. He wants to have good ones. But he won't rely on high prices that might be obtained from selling breeding stock. His beef enterprise will be a commercial one. If a demand for good type heifers develops in the next few years, he might have a few to sell. But the real product of his program will be market steers.

How will he bring his calves to market finish? He is not yet sure, but he does know that he will have to rely on one crop that is not yet widely grown on the Island—corn!

With corn in his silo, he might be able to feed out many of the steers himself. Maybe he will ship some of them to Ontario feedlots.

He is sure that his land will have to produce big yields of forage crops (he is having good success now, adding trefoil to his mixtures), silage corn and grain.

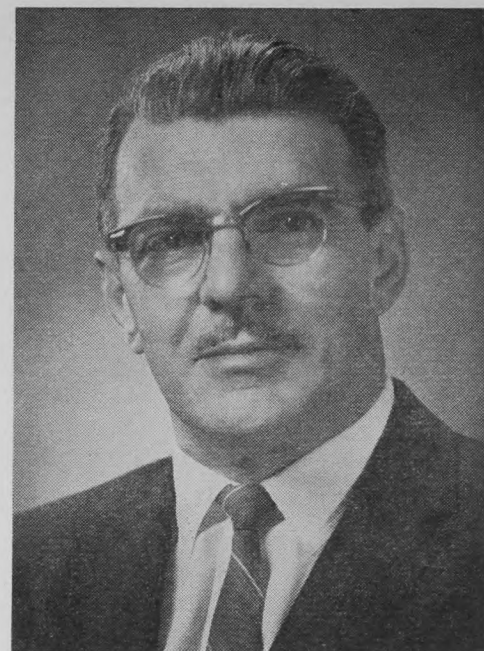
Our parting question to Wells was this: "Did you come back to P.E.I. because you really thought you could farm more profitably here than somewhere else, or because of your family ties?"

He had a ready answer: "The family farm had a lot to do with it. But before I bought land here, I figured out as best I could that it should be possible to farm profitably. Land is cheap. A good farm, with buildings, can be bought for around \$12,000. The Maritimes is a big market for beef, and beef is in short supply."

Put together these two factors of cheap land, and a good market, and it should mean that there is a future for anyone who can develop a sound beef enterprise in P.E.I. ✓

Agricultural Education: OVERDONE? or OVERDUE?

by R. J. HILTON *Head, Department of Agriculture,
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph*



After study and observation both at home and abroad, Prof. Hilton analyzes where Canada stands today in the field of agricultural education. He pinpoints the weaknesses as well as the strengths

DURING the past 2 years we have heard growing talk from federal government departments concerning the need for more job training and retraining opportunities in Canada. The Canadian Conference on Education, held in March, 1962, also placed much emphasis on these vocational aspects of education, as also has ARDA and the Canadian Council for Urban and Rural Re-development.

There are plenty of good reasons for this concern. For one thing, unemployment has increased and so has automation. And the automation trend must continue if Canadian industry is to compete on world markets. So we have a pretty obvious need to re-train those whose jobs now are becoming obsolete. Another point that has been stressed is that we have a lot of recent immigrants who have swelled a labor force at a time when, economically, it should have been shrinking. So we have a responsibility to prepare them for useful work, if we can only decide what it is, and where it is most needed.

Following attendance at the Canadian Conference on Education, and a meeting of the Ontario Institute of Agrologists at which high school agricultural teaching was featured, I spent July and August in the United Kingdom on a British Council Visitorship. This overseas trip provided me with an opportunity to meet and talk with leaders in horticultural education and research. After an additional month of meetings and travel on the continent, I returned to Canada with feelings both of warning and stimulation, and with some opinions that, although they are personal, are based upon study and observation. If they have any virtue, it will only be evident if these opinions are aired!

THE PROBLEM AREAS

Where to begin? . . . As I saw it, after studying my notes and trying to recapture ideas and attitudes of many of the U.K. leaders interviewed last summer, I could break my discussion into three problem areas:

- Farm people in Great Britain and Holland place much greater stress on vocational education than we do in Canada. And in the old countries such training is given at special farm and gardening schools. Why the relative lack of interest in Canada? Is it based on the old rural feeling that "anybody can farm?" Or could it be that our vocational training programs in farming just aren't of sufficient value to interest bright people who plan to farm for a living? If this is the case, are our schools backward simply because we are a slow-maturing race and just can't see the need for change?

- U.K. practice is to teach both practical and theoretical aspects of farming at the same time. Thus the students are working members of a farm unit that must pay its way in direct competition with neighboring farmers. At the same time, the students are spending other valuable hours each day in class and laboratory, learning to relate the

CONCLUSIONS

VOCATIONAL. Residential agricultural schools should give a great deal more emphasis to instruction in farm practice and management, under top flight leadership, on essentially a 12-month basis.

CORRESPONDENCE. Vocational correspondence courses in agriculture should be offered to the young and not-so-young who can't afford to leave the farm.

HIGH SCHOOL. Provincial high school courses in agriculture are slated for a slow demise.

DEGREE. The Canadian degree program in agricultural science is sound, and one in which we can be justly proud.

underlying theories and sciences with the total management operation. Can we do this in Canada? We have one such school in Canada, the justly famed Niagara Parks Commission School for Horticulture. At this school, students spend 3 years (with a month's holiday each year) blending theory and practice into one of the most effective in-residence schools for Parks Management instruction in existence. Unfortunately, accommodation at the Niagara Parks Commission School is limited to only 8 or 10 new students each year.

In Canada we close shop at our farm schools, usually from April until October inclusive, although a few operate a slightly longer teaching year. It does seem that we are not very realistic here: first, when we think that the home farm production experience is good enough to fit modern theory; and, second, when we still feel the home farm will go to pieces if Bill isn't there early each spring to help get the crop in. If Bill's farm background really is "satisfactory farm experience" why should he bother to enroll at the agricultural school in the first place? The answer, of course, is that as a rule he doesn't, and if it were not for city applicants, our farm schools would be very poorly attended.

- The present English pattern of high school education results in what we in Canada would call very early specialization. This means that those grades corresponding, for example, to our junior and senior matriculation, may in England consist only of two or three courses. This is said to be necessary to give the student the depth learning

necessary to take advantage of the tutorial system in the "old guard" universities such as Oxford, Cambridge and London. Time and again this system of senior highschooling was defended by leaders of basic science teaching or research institutions. The Scottish people have clung to their own educational system and clung too, to their traditionally broad basis for high school instruction and matriculation. I concluded that our close relation to the Scottish system is perhaps the best thing that ever happened to Canadian education!

WHAT DO WE NEED—IN RURAL CANADA?

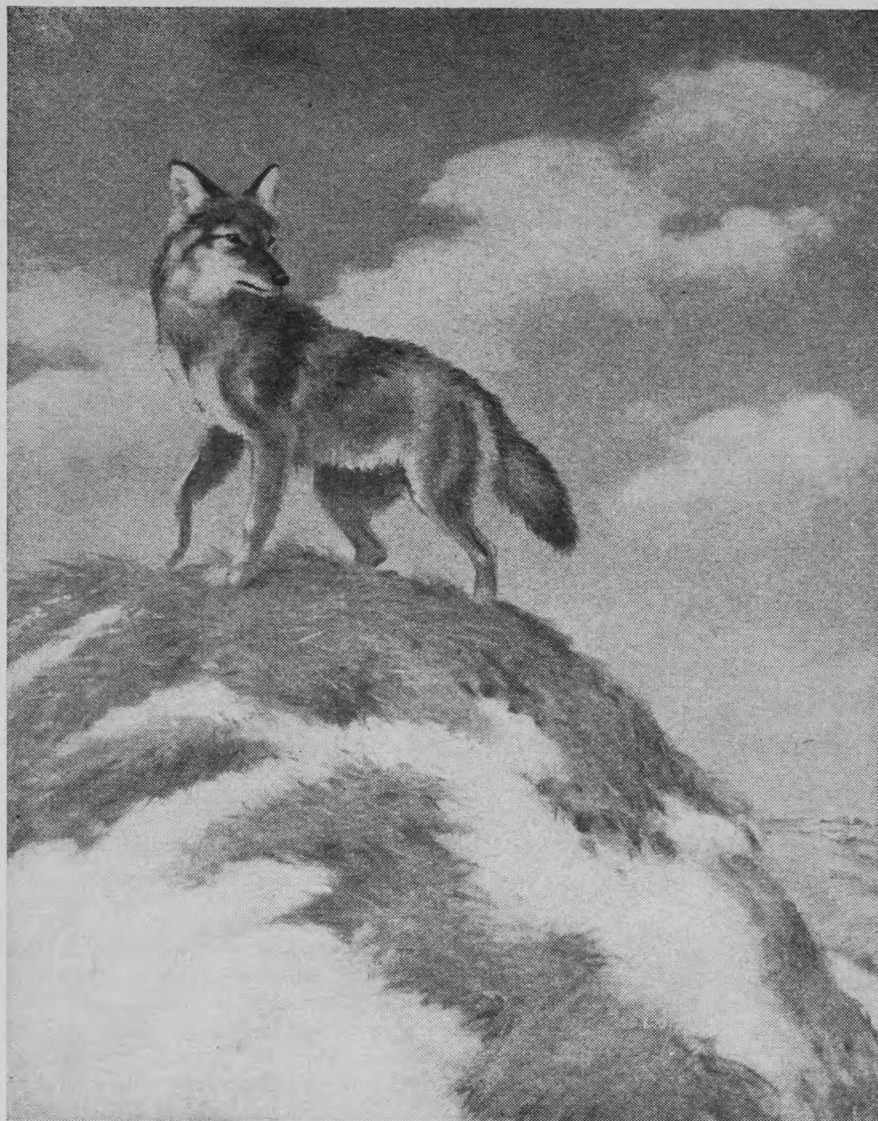
In the first place we could do with some honest, non-politically-inspired thinking about what is rural about Canada today. It is true that we still have perhaps more than our share of small uneconomic farm units, but these require discouraging, rather than encouraging, and the cold logic of living costs and income are providing the discouragement. Otherwise, our farm units are becoming larger and employment is dropping in relation to gross agricultural product. Integration, whether horizontal or vertical, is well established in our agricultural industry, and "the good farm family life," while not incompatible with many of today's farm enterprises, is by no means a necessary component.

So the business end of "rural Canada," so far as our farm production is concerned, may be carried out by country residents, or they may live in any nearby city, and where the residential side of farming ends up is no real concern of the educator. With modern transport and communication, there is no longer any need to live within "sigh-sound" of the lowing—or grunting—herd. There is, however, a need for us to recognize all this and determine in what way school programs may be slanted to become most worthwhile to the farmer.

It is no secret that about the quickest available way to lose youthful idealism is to read today's newspapers and listen to Gordon Sinclair's doleful radio newscasts. And to me, the first illusion to suffer is that we should aim, for our children, toward "education for education's sake." It's a hard one to let go, too, for it is almost a copybook precept for anyone brought up in a prewar Canadian educational pattern.

Even if we could lure ourselves into a false sense of security concerning the immediate need for controlling world population growth and losses of non-replaceable natural resources, we need only study the latest cold war moves or the newest figures on automation in industry, to realize that we must direct our future education to a more

(Please turn to page 74)



Coyote on Strawstack

(painting by Clarence Tillenius).

Through Field and Wood

The Hunted COYOTE

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS

*An eminent artist and author
brings a coyote chase to life with
rare insight and dramatic impact*

mangled in pulling free from a steel trap the winter before.

Crippled as she was, she was just barely able to stay alive by catching field mice and the odd gopher. The

speedy rabbits were beyond her. But when the pups were born, with their incessant and voracious demands for food, she was in desperate straits. Already lean, she now looked like a walking skeleton with her bony ribs, hanging teats and ragged shedding coat. Every night she ranged farther and farther afield, ravenous and desperate with hunger.

Then one morning when she was heading for the den after a fruitless night's hunt, in her gnawing stomach nothing but a few beetles, fate presented to her an irresistible temptation.

The farmer's band of sheep, penned nightly in their paddock, had found a weak panel in the gate. One adventurous sheep squeezed her way out. The rest followed suit, and the whole band took off for the north pasture. In their haste to cross through a barbed wire fence surrounding the field, a clumsy ewe tangled herself in the wire. She was lying there bleeding and struggling, when the old she-coyote came upon her. The female had never before touched anything she recognized as belonging to man. But the rich smell of sheep, the frenzied struggling of the ewe, and above all, the scent of fresh blood, roused her to madness. With a rush she was on the ewe and with a few fierce chops had stilled her struggles forever.

Never again would the female know the pangs of hunger. From now on, crippled though she was, until her pups were grown the sheep would never again be free of a gray menace stalking them, lying in wait, ready with savage snarl and snapping jaws to slaughter them that she might live. The setting of that steel trap had set in motion a long chain of circumstances.

BUT the coyote now trotting through the scrub with the two magpies chattering before him knew nothing of this. Nor would he have given it a thought if he had known. He was well content with life. He was not even hunting seriously, for though only that morning he and his mate had chased in relays a jackrabbit which in the end escaped them, he had later surprised a red squirrel just a trifle too slow in reaching the trees.

Now he trotted into the open, glanced casually toward a clump of poplar trees standing by themselves some distance away, then stopped and turned aside to investigate some rose hips scattered on the snow by feeding sharptails.

A puff of white vapor belched from the distant poplar grove. The coyote never heard the crashing thunder of the report, for even as he saw the flash something like the blow of a giant fist struck his legs from under him and he was thrown sprawling on his side among the bushes.

Up in a moment, spraying blood in jets over the snow, he darted into the brush and was gone. His right foreleg was numb and useless, for though the rifle bullet had missed the bone, it had torn open the coyote's chest and carried away part of the foreleg muscles.

He had only one thought: to escape. On three legs he raced through the scrub, every now and then flipping completely over in the snow as the numb foreleg caught on a branch or snag. He ran to the south, keeping to the scrub, the searing pain in his chest driving from his mind everything but the one desperate instinct to get as far as possible from the deadly enemy behind.

He knew well his deadly danger for though he had seen nothing, suspected no peril before that numbing blow, he knew that MAN was behind him, with his inexplicable power to deal death from a distance. Old for a coyote, in his long life he had more than once seen a hunting companion who had carelessly exposed himself in the open suddenly spring high in the air and fall gasping out his life in the snow, heard a split second later the reverberating report of the gunshot, and seen a man come out of concealment and pick up his victim.

Running at first almost straight into the wind, instinct combined with long experience caused him almost unconsciously to veer more and more to the west and then to the northwest in a long half circle. Finally, he was traveling almost straight down wind. He knew that if the enemy were actually on his trail, the wind would bring the warning scent to him. He had come more than 2 miles, but in making the long loop he had come almost full circle and was now traveling north barely a half mile to the west of where he had first been struck down.

The numbing shock had worn off now and at every bound he felt a surge of agony as the shattered muscles flexed and tightened. His strength was ebbing. His laboring heart and wheezing

THE coyote came trotting out of the scrub. The sun glint on his yellow gray fur, making him surprisingly visible against the gray-purple saskatoon bushes and hazel scrub.

Over his head, two magpies fluttered. They had sighted him slipping along in the early dawn and followed, hoping he might make a kill and leave some small morsel of feathers, fur or bone that would still the gnawing in their own stomachs. Now and then they gave voice to a strident, penetrating chatter that carried a long way on the frosty air.

Their chattering annoyed the coyote. Past master at concealment, at making himself invisible, he felt uneasily that the showy black and white birds, with their striking color and shrill noise, would, by their very presence, draw unwelcome attention to himself.

His fears were justified. A quarter of a mile away, two hunters heard the chattering. "Magpies," said one, "and this early in the morning. They could be in sight of a fox or coyote. Keep your eyes open and walk slowly if you head that way. You might get a shot."

The coyote knew nothing of this. Nor could he know that he was about to pay a price for a crime he had never committed, a price hundreds of his kind have paid—an entire race held guilty for the crimes of a few.

The two hunters were staying at a farm some miles to the eastward. "Any coyotes around?" they had asked their host. "Too many," was the reply. "Never had any trouble before. I kind of liked to see them around. But this year they've been at my sheep the whole summer. One of them pulled down right in front of the barn. So if you see any, let them have it."

The farmer was no exaggerator. He was completely right in everything he said, except for one important fact. It was not *coyotes* that had pulled down his sheep so savagely, it was *a* coyote. An old female had dug a den some 2 miles south of the farm and there raised a litter of five pups. She was partly crippled, a front foot shockingly

lungs had given their all. He could go no farther; he must rest. The halting lope slowed to a trot, and then to a walk. For the first time his weight came on the wounded foreleg. He flinched as a fresh dart of pain stabbed through him and limped heavily forward through a dense bank of hazel bushes, there to fall heavily on his side.

For a long time he lay slowly gasping, a trickle of blood welling out of his chest and coagulating in a pool beneath him. At last he roused himself and began to lick the frozen blood from his foreleg. Arching his neck he tried to reach with his tongue the gaping wound in his chest. Slowly strength began to return to him. The burning pain in his chest dulled a little under the steady licking. He felt a stiffening in his limbs and a desire to sleep. Frozen blood and clots of snow and hair were scattered around him where he had stripped them out of the matted fur with his teeth. He curled up in the snow, beginning to shiver steadily as the cold bit through his wet fur.

The pain of his wounds overshadowed all else, but the foreboding of danger still to come remained with him. He lay looking back along the trail he had come, and suddenly his finely honed ears caught the vibration of far off footsteps. At the same moment the eddying wind carried to his nostrils the confirmation — the dreaded scent of man.

HE rose out of his bed in a single sideways thrust and with a slinking rush was swallowed up in the underbrush. The sudden movement broke open the wound anew but the licking had left a coating of saliva. No longer spurting freely, the blood now trickled slowly down his right foreleg and left a faint scattering of red drops in his tracks.

With the enemy on his track, there could be no more safety, no rest. Yet he knew himself to be desperately wounded. Somehow he must throw off pursuit, must hide his trail to win time for the rest he craved and knew he must have. He began to run in loops, backtracking now and then to leave a maze of tracks to baffle the pursuer.

He was running now, again to the west, at right angles to the wind, and passing through a wide flat country of willow sloughs and open marshes. Far ahead a dark line marked the beginning of heavier forest. He summoned all his failing strength to reach it. Every log, every brush tangle of this country to the west was familiar to him, and a possible way of escape began dimly to form in his mind.

A hundred yards within the heavy woods on a small sidehill were several old skunk dens, now most fallen in and overgrown with chokecherry bushes. But one was larger than the others: had, in fact, long years before been a coyote den. Toward this the coyote made his way.

Slowly, painfully, he limped nearer the den knoll, and there paused uncertainly, staring before him. Large areas in the snow had been rooted up and trampled. Wisps of dead grass and leaves were scattered about. Unknown to the coyote, a boar skunk forced out by overcrowding at home had emigrated to this tract and had for the past few nights been busily engaged in cleaning out the old den and filling it with fresh nesting material in order to resume his interrupted winter sleep.

The coyote limped heavily up to the den and



thrust his sharp muzzle into the tunnel mouth. In a single whiff the whole situation was plain to him. The new owner was at home: was in fact from the den interior stamping a warning with his forepaws that the boldest coyote could not fail to heed. In those cramped quarters there could be no question of who was master: the skunk's potent weapon would blind, perhaps asphyxiate, any creature rash enough to try to force an entrance.

Sick, giddy with pain and winded from his second long run, the coyote was yet of a breed that never gives up. Many a danger he had outlived and he would not give up now.

Carefully he backed away from the den, and as he did so, he crossed one of the trails the skunk had made going away from the hole. Shortening his steps, the coyote began walking in the skunk's footprints, crossing and crisscrossing the trampled area but coming back every so often to the den mouth. Finally, along the outer circle of the skunk's ramblings, he passed a fallen tree overgrown with grass, a spot perhaps 200 feet from the den. Summoning his last reserves, he leaped high in the air and landed in the grass, and, in the same movement, he crawled under the fallen log and lay invisible.

AN hour or more passed. He lay curled up, licking his chest now and then. He noticed vaguely that the wound no longer bled. It was now one vast throbbing ache. Gradually the heat of

his fevered body melted the snow under him, until he was lying finally on a bed of bare leaves. A pair of chickadees busily hunting food in the bark crevices caught sight of him in his concealment and, now and then fluttered about the log, intermittently lisping "dee dee dee."

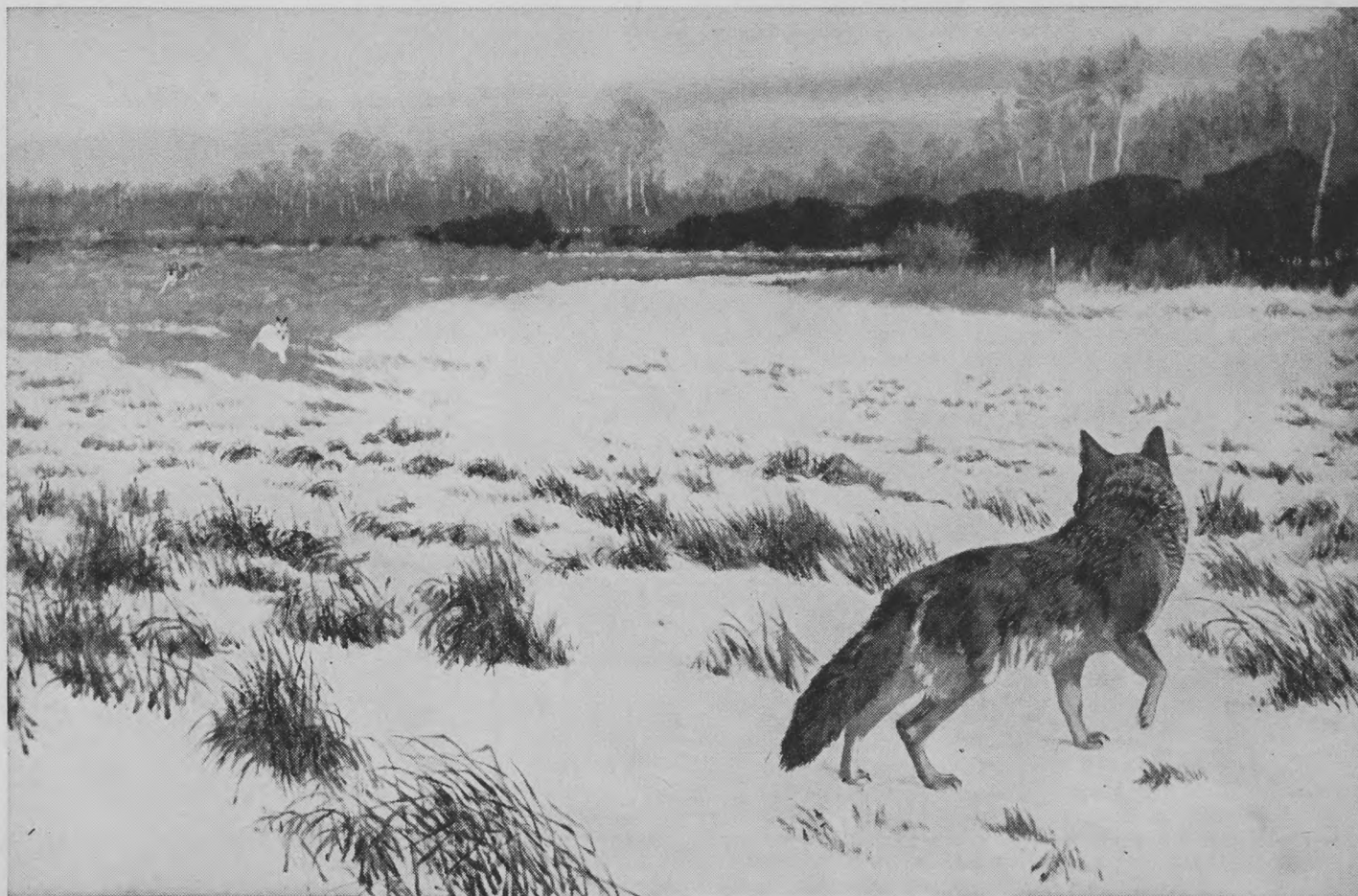
Nearly two hours had passed when the sound of a cracking branch brought the coyote sharply alert. He lay still without moving, watching through the matted dead grass that hung down like a curtain over the sides of the log. Men's voices sounded. From where he lay, the coyote could see the entrance to the skunk den, and now he saw two men follow his early tracks up to the den mouth and peer in. One spoke to the other, stooped over and plucked some black hairs from the tunnel. The second man asked a question. The first shook his head and began methodically following the interweaving maze of tracks the coyote had made.

For a quarter of an hour he patiently unraveled the tracks, now and then stooping to look carefully and peering a long time in doubt before going on. Once or twice his circling brought him toward the wounded coyote who had not moved, but each time he passed on without coming close. Finally, the man spoke. "Maybe he's in the den," he said. "But the only hairs inside the tunnel were skunk hairs. Well, I'll make one more big circle—if I don't cut his tracks going away he *must* be in the den."

He tramped off heading eastwards, but gradually swung more and more to his left until suddenly the listening coyote realized with a surge of panic that footsteps were coming near the log, and from *behind*, where he could not see. The chickadees who had stayed nearby fluttered again over the log and the hidden coyote. They caught the man's eye, and being something of a naturalist he walked unsuspectingly over for a closer look at them.

It was too much. The coyote wrenched himself around, a dagger thrust of pure agony twisting his vitals as his wounds tore open. Belly to snow, he shot headlong out of the screening grasses and into the tangle of deadfalls beyond.

The man could not have failed to see him, but the coyote's sudden movement had startled the chickadees who flew to a higher branch and so drew the man's glance just at the very moment the



Coyotes and Jackrabbit at Sunrise

(painting by Clarence Tillenius).

coyote made his escape. Even so, the hunter had a vague feeling of having caught an indistinct flash of yellow gray, but he thought it another chickadee. He walked back to his companion. "No use," he said, "he must be in the hole. We'll have to leave him. Soon be dark and we've got many miles to go. Snowstorm coming, too. Easy to get lost in this country."

His companion agreed. "You're the boss. But let's sit down for a second and halve a chocolate bar. I'm hungry. That was a long tramp. There's a fallen log over in that dead grass. We can sit there and rest our feet a minute."

The first man nodded, started over, and stopped with a start. "Look there! That melted place under the log. Then there *was* something after all! He was lying there all the time, watching us! Look, we've got to follow him, dark or no dark. He's hard hit, or he wouldn't have stayed there like this. Let's go."

The trail for the first 50 yards was plain to follow. The going was difficult and became more so. The coyote, once he felt himself out of sight, had begun to leave an involved and tortuous track, doubling back on himself, running on the hard packed rabbit trails, twisting and turning with no apparent logic.

The first hunter followed on at speed, half-running, stooping double to catch the faint claw scrapes that in most places were all the evidence

that the coyote had gone that way. His eyes blurred from the strain, his back ached like an ulcerated tooth, from the long hours of tracking and stooping. The trail had been a hard one to follow.

Now it became harder. Dusk was falling and the snowshoe rabbits were beginning to run, their fresh claw marks on the trails often obscuring the already difficult trail of the coyote. The sky darkened, and feathery snowflakes began to fall.

The tall hunter found himself more and more often at fault, though it seemed to him at times that the coyote had barely dragged himself along. Now the tracker saw ahead the beginning of a vast marsh, a sea of grass, of willows and deadfalls where a hundred coyotes could hide and never be found. A few tall rampikes, fire-killed black poplars, rose out of the tangle. Near one of these the hunters stopped.

Around them in the gloom, scurrying white forms crossed and recrossed. A network of rabbit trails led here and there into the gloomy willows.

"No use," said the tall man, straightening up with a grimace of pain to rub his aching back. "I've lost the track again. Snow's falling harder, and these rabbits running all over have covered up everything. No use. We'll have to leave him. Maybe he wasn't hit as hard as I thought. Sure thought we'd have been up with him by now."

His partner nodded. "Yes, I hate to leave a wounded animal on our last day in the woods. But we'll be lucky to get out of this bush ourselves, as dark as it's getting. Coyotes are tough; this one sure is. Probably he'll recover. Anyway we've got to leave him. Come on." They turned back, never dreaming that scarcely a hundred feet ahead, at the base of one of those fire-killed rampikes, the quarry they sought was lying.

THREE-QUARTERS of an hour earlier, when the coyote made his getaway from under the fallen log, his going so providentially screened by the fluttering chickadees, he had had only one thought; to get away, and fast.

The tangled hazel branches tore at the gaping wound in his chest and an occasional shred of fur or tattered flesh was left behind. He dodged back and forth, instinct telling him, even above the searing pain, that he must not leave a plain trail, he must throw off pursuit.

His sight was growing dim as he neared the border of the marsh. Ahead of him he saw a great tangle of willows and deadfalls surrounding the base of a fire-killed rampike. He slowed down to crawl under the brush and, as he did so, his legs gave way and he fell on his side. The shock brought him to for a moment and he crawled rapidly forward to the very base of the dead tree where he stiffened out again.

He seemed to have lain a long,

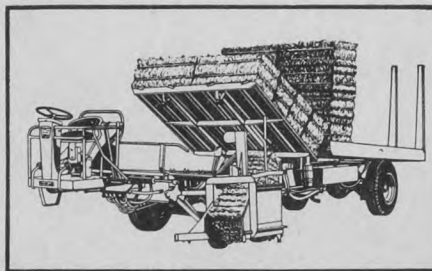
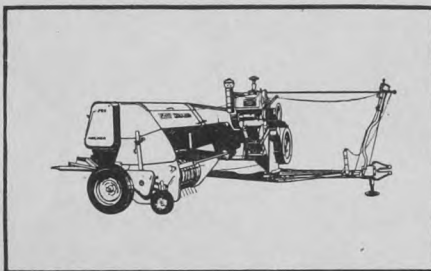
long time when once more he heard the sound of voices. He felt dimly he should flee, that somehow he must again take up the endless retreat. With a great effort he raised his head to listen, strove to force his shuddering legs to carry him away. The men's voices now sounded close. Now, if ever, he must rise and run.

With a great shuddering heave, he tried to get on his feet. He could not. His head fell again on the buckled forepaws. He had done his best. He could only wait now with the resignation of despair for the death he knew was upon him.

There was a pause. The men's voices came again, and then strangely, inexplicably, it seemed to him that they were going away. He had not been discovered after all. He could not understand it, but he was too far gone now to feel wonder.

He bore them no ill will. In his world he knew only one law: when you were hungry you found food, if it was alive you killed and ate it. These two-legged beings who pursued him, had obviously marked him as prey: if they had found him he would have expected to be killed and eaten.

He did not wonder at it. He simply accepted that it was so. His had been a long life, for a coyote. He had lived it in the only way that he knew, and now the tale of his years was told. He drew a last shuddering breath. His head sank slowly to the snow and a valiant spirit passed to the beyond. V



The Speedrower® (top), Flow-Action Hayliner® 280 baler (lower left) and New Holland's Haro-Bed Bale Loading Wagon (lower right) are specially System-Mated for the high-capacity hay handling needed by Western farmers and ranchers.

Exclusive longer sickle stroke makes this the...

Fastest-cutting windrower made!

Just as its name says, the Speedrower is built for speed! The big reason—its longer $3\frac{5}{16}$ " sickle stroke (a New Holland exclusive) that gives the knives extra cutting speed as they contact the crop. You get faster, cleaner shearing—even in heaviest stands!

Also, its low-angle header lets the reel quickly distribute material over full draper width—keeping cutterbar clear, working at top speed.

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Header and tractor drives are extra-strong . . . final drive has heavy-duty No. 80 chain. A

Speedrower is made to *stay* on the job day after day, season after season!

Optional conditioner—for hay harvesting—has rolls that open 50% wider than on most other windrower conditioners. And they turn at faster speed. The Speedrower conditioner handles hay as fast as the header sends it through. One lever controls *all* drives—on header and conditioner.

Team up a Speedrower with a Flow-Action Hayliner baler and New Holland's Haro-Bed Bale Loading Wagon for the high-capacity *System-Mated* hay handling Western farmers and ranchers really need.

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A Farm with a Factory



Bob McIsaac with bundles of shingles which are manufactured on his farm.

Bob McIsaac turns his own trees into shingles, a form of integration that has eliminated the annual potato gamble for him

FOR years, if not for generations, the main cash crop, in fact the main source of income, on the Bob McIsaac farm at East Florenceville, N.B., has been potatoes. McIsaac grew 30 acres of them, and when the price was right, they brought prosperity to the farm. The trouble was that low prices in recent years made it a precarious business at best. At worst, it threatened to bring bankruptcy to him, as it has done to so many other local farmers in the past decade.

The instinct of farmers like McIsaac, who know potatoes, and

risk there is, goes to producer Bob McIsaac. "It's a good business," he says, "to tie in with a farm program."

It is changing times that have made McIsaac's shingle mill possible. There have been such mills in the district in years gone by, but builders turned to asphalt roofing materials, and the mills were closed down.

According to agricultural representative Charlie Gallagher, who is vitally interested in the prospects for this new industry, asphalt has recently begun to fall from favor, down in Maine, and in the Cape Cod vacation area. Maybe it wasn't standing up too well to the corrosive effects of the salty ocean spray. Maybe it is just that fashions have changed. Whatever the reason, cedar shingles have become popular again. As a result, Bob McIsaac swears that he has grown his last field of potatoes. He has sold his potato growing machinery, to be certain that his resolve doesn't weaken.

His farm still gives him a significant income just the same. He rented 80 acres of his 140 cleared acres to a local potato processor who wanted to grow his own crop. He has enough land left over to grow hay and pasture for his 25-cow Hereford herd. Last winter, he fed a group of steers to market finish, and made a calculated profit of \$27 per head on them. In the long run, he plans to double the present size of his cow herd, and have 50 head of cattle to feed off each winter.

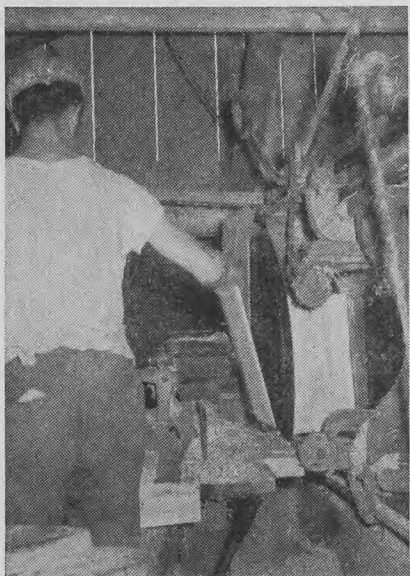
Farming and shingle making are ideal companion enterprises. In

by DON BARON
Field Editor



Bob's wife, shown packing shingles, uses a press to tie bundles tightly.

winter, he cuts cedar trees, hauls them to the mill and saws them into blocks. Then, spring, summer and fall, he and the hired man can work in the field when the weather is suitable, or the time is right, and at other times, work in the shingle mill. Mrs. McIsaac, an attractive mother of five, helps there too, using her natural dexterity to pack the shingles neatly, as required, into bundles. In a full day, the three of them can make up to 8,000 shingles. These are worth as much as \$12 a thousand for the top grades, although many will fall into lower grades.—D.R.B. V



Shingles, cut from a cedar block by circular saw, are sorted for grade.

who have always gambled that a good crop and good prices were just around the corner, dies hard. But a couple of years ago, he decided he had to seek an alternative.

He found an alternative, and an unexpected one at that. For he learned that cedar shingles were once again in strong demand. He had good stands of cedar trees on his farm. He bought a shingle mill, installed it right on his property. And now, using cedar logs from his own woods, he, and his hired man, and Mrs. McIsaac too, make shingles whenever they can find time. It's one farm enterprise where not only the growing, but the processing too, can be done right at home. Whatever markup or whatever return for labor and investment and



The shingle factory is contained in this one simple frame building. The power comes from the tractor seen on the left. Cedars grow on the farm.

**SICK OF SICKLE
MOWERS?**

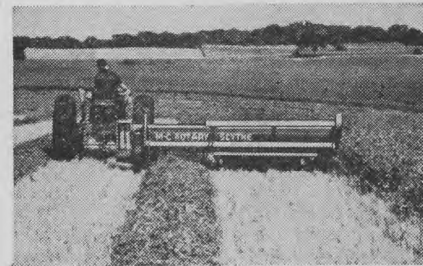


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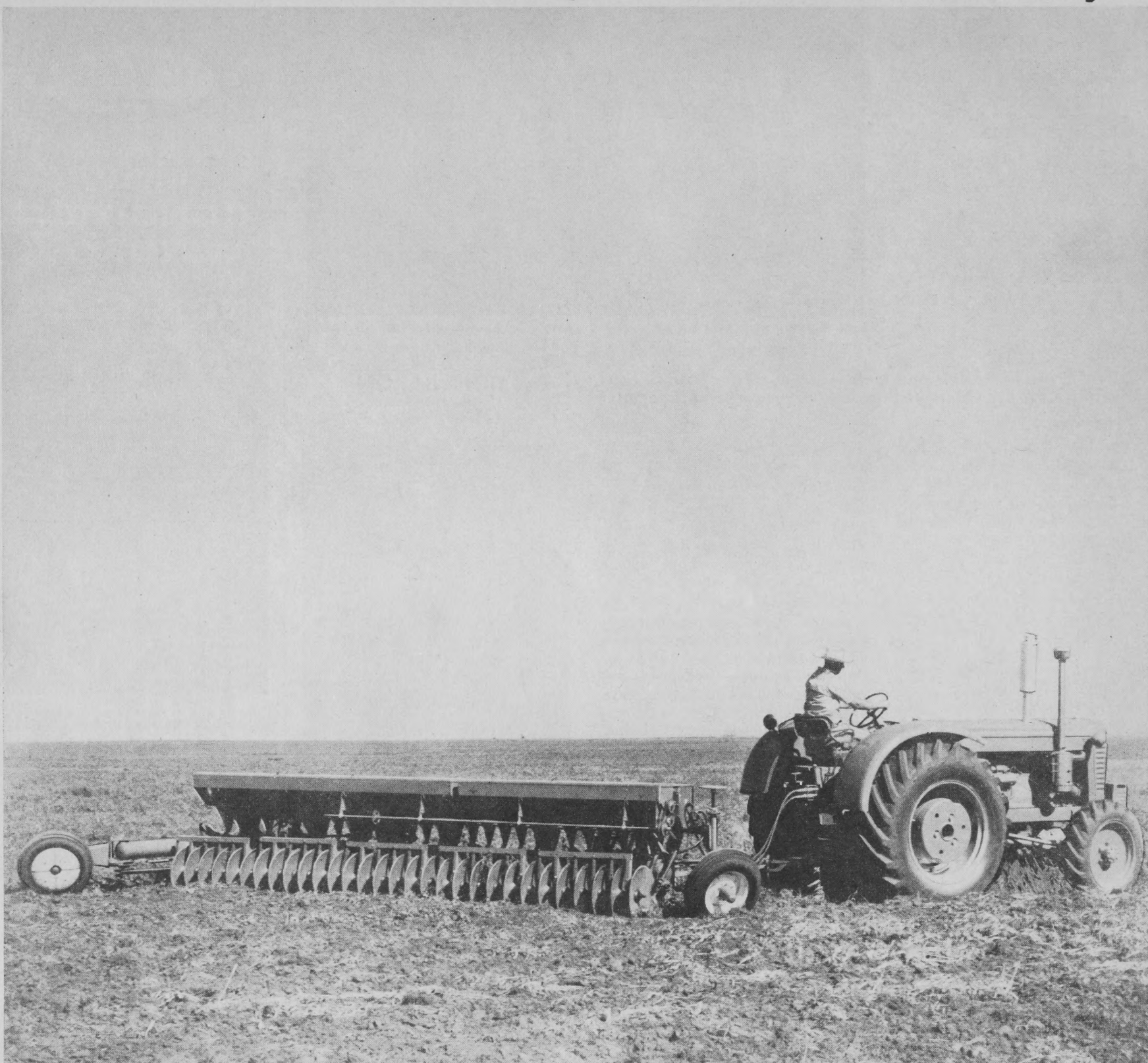
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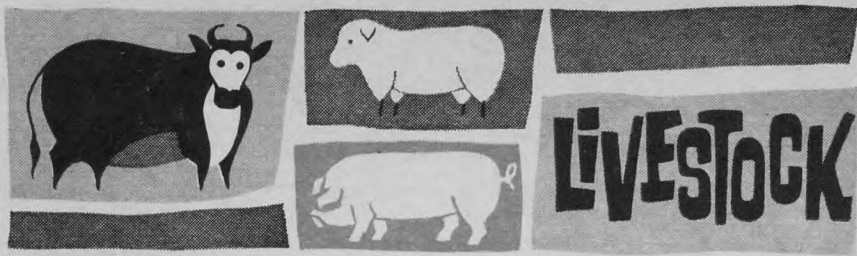
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How Much Insulation, Ventilation, for Hogs?

Jack Turnbull says the days of the open front hog finishing house are numbered

ENGINEER Jack Turnbull of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Ridgetown, says the story of the open-front hog finishing house is coming to an end.

Fifteen or twenty years ago, swine shared the barn space with cattle and horses which were better heat producers, he recalls. The warm stables that resulted didn't really help the cattle, but the swine thrived in them and made rapid, economical gains.

Then, the open-front hog house came along. Too little was known then about what environment the pig preferred. But research is now pointing this up.

Tests in California showed market hogs gained 2 pounds or more per day in buildings where the temperature was controlled at 70 degrees. They gained only about 1 1/4 pounds at a chilly 40-degree temperature and about the same when the temperature climbed to 90 degrees. At high temperatures, 200-pound market hogs gained less than a pound.

Even in summer, fan-ventilated hog buildings give better results than open front buildings. Research in Michigan demonstrated this.

The result, says Turnbull, is that new swine buildings are being built with plenty of insulation and ventilation. Many of the open front houses in his area have been either abandoned, or modified and insulated to give growing pigs a better-controlled environment. "Thus ends the story of the open-front hog finishing house," declares Turnbull.

Where does this leave the farmer? How much environment control can he afford to pay for?

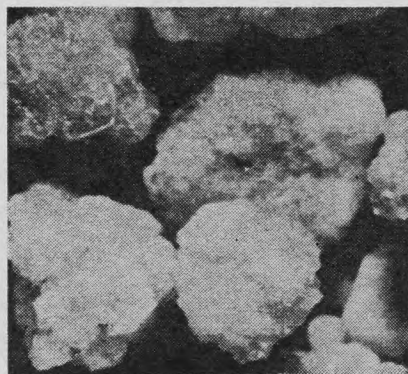
Says Turnbull, "An insulated, ventilated building seems worthwhile for economical pork production. But cost must determine how much environment control to install. Perfect growing conditions 365 days of the year would require the addition of heat during cold weather, and refrigeration during summer heat spells. That would be costly. But a reasonable degree of control can be provided by a well-insulated building, automatically ventilated by a system of fans and air openings."—D.R.B. ✓

Urinary Calculi

THE number one cattle disease problem in the shortgrass area of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan is urinary calculi. Although average losses appear to be from 1 or 2 per cent, some ranchers report losses as high as 10 per cent,

say researchers at CDA Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

Urinary calculi is also known as kidney stones, bladder stones and water belly. Science buffs call it silica urolithiasis. The first sign an animal has the disease is a restlessness and occasional straining to urinate. Urine dribbles from the sheath, becoming bloody in the latter stages. In winter, blood-colored icicles hang from the belly. "When complete blockage occurs, the bladder ruptures within 24 hours. This is how the term 'water belly' originated," explained Dr. Peter Bailey, who is doing urinary calculi research at the station with Louis Bezeau.



[C.D.A. photo] Urinary calculi taken from animal at Lethbridge. Sample magnified X50.

The exact cause of this disease is unknown. However, some of the results of their work suggest that feeding cattle extra salt might aid prevention of urinary calculi. But this can only be done if a plentiful supply of good water is available. In theory, the extra salt intake would have a two-fold effect. One, the increase in water consumed because of the extra salt would dilute the urine so that calculi-forming materials would be less likely to precipitate. Two, if calculi do form, they may be washed from the bladder while still very small by the large quantity of water being passed.

There is some indication that the type of feed may play a part in urinary calculi. When one group of test steers at Lethbridge was fed alfalfa hay and another fed prairie hay, the researchers found the predominant mineral in the alfalfa was calcium. In the prairie hay, it was silica. Data from the prairie hay group, and results obtained under range conditions, show the hay, urine and calculi have a high concentration of silica. Animals drink less water on this type of forage and their urine is always acid. Soluble silica is known to precipitate out in an acid solution.

Further experiments are underway

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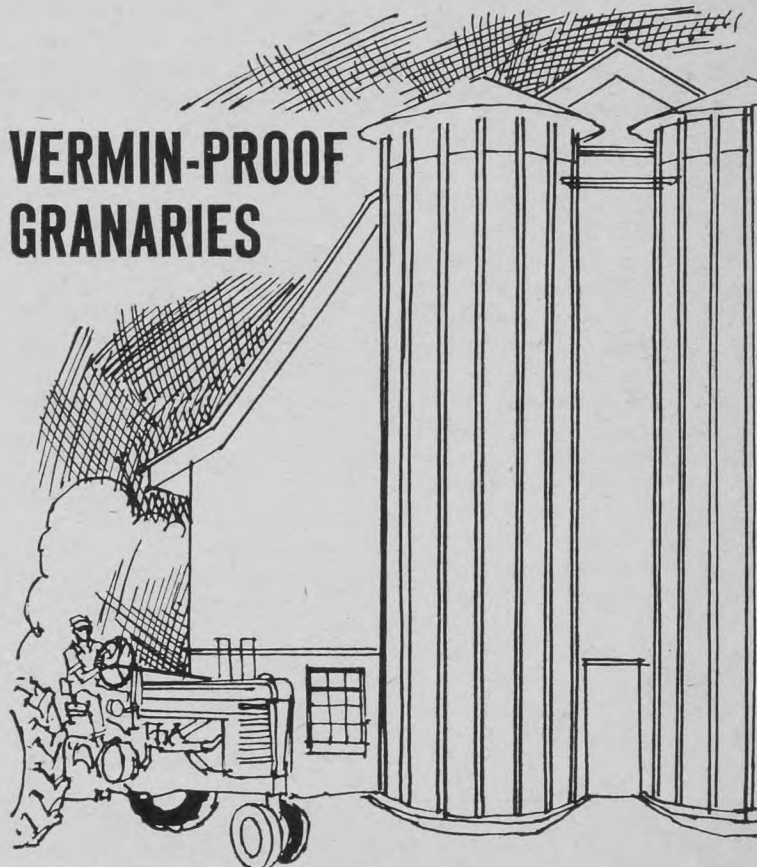
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NEWS FOR SWINE BREEDERS
SEE RED CEDAR SHINGLE STORY

PAGE
54

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plywood's surface is sanded smooth. And of course you'll find it takes less time to build a granary, or any type of farm structure, with Fir Plywood. Takes fewer pieces and fewer nails, works easily and gives you rigid strength for years on end.

Another practical answer to storage is the plywood unit above; simple to construct and inexpensive. Handy egg cooler at right uses a few simple pieces you can cut easily from a single plywood panel. Informative literature about Fir Plywood and Western Softwood Plywood (marked PMBC Exterior Waterproof Glue W.S.P.), is available from your building supply dealer.



F-63-1

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at Lethbridge to try to nail down the cause of urinary calculi. Some of the questions researchers are seeking answers for are: Will feeding a protein supplement to range cattle help reduce losses? What part, if any, do water intake and the amount of prairie hay in the ration play in bringing on the disease?

If urinary calculi can be controlled in cattle of the shortgrass region by adjusting their rations, stockmen will be spared a lot of trouble and expense.—C.V.F. ✓

Does Low-Level Winter Feed Pay?

AFTER 4 years of trials, the North Dakota Experiment Station has reported on the effects of low-level winter feeding of steers.

Compared with calves wintered at the low level, steer calves wintered at a normal level of feeding were 96 lb. heavier in the spring, 83 lb. heavier after summer drylot feeding, and 57 lb. heavier after summer grazing and winter drylot feeding. But the lightly wintered calves gained faster in summer drylot feeding and on summer range than those wintered at the higher level—as the figures indicate.

Returns above feed cost averaged \$7.40 per head. Return over feed cost was \$2.99 per head more for the normal wintered calves. ✓

Device Monitors Sheep Reaction

EXPERIMENTS at the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, at Ayr, Scotland, have shown that sheep are more severely affected by cold weather than had previously been thought.

Scientists at the Institute used an "artificial sheep" to conduct the experiments. The model measured the effects of air temperatures, wind speed, solar radiation and infra-red radiation on the heat losses of the living animal.

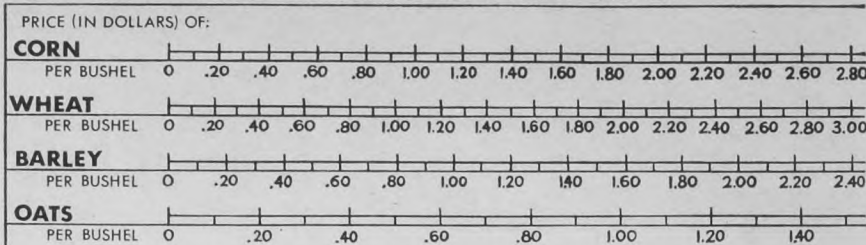
The model consisted of a sealed metal cylinder measuring 2 feet by 1 foot, covered with a cured but untanned sheep skin with unsoured wool attached.

The interior cylinder contained an axial fan, 12 30-watt bulb heaters and a thermostat to control the temperatures at 39 degrees centigrade.

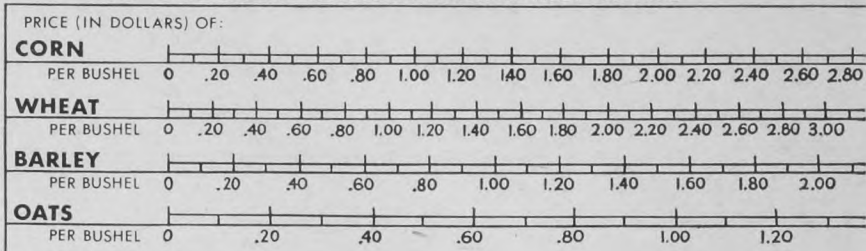
The device gave an hour by hour measurement of the coldness of the weather and the animal's reactions. It was kept in the same field as real sheep whose responses to the environment have been compared with those of the artificial sheep.

The researchers reported that they have been surprised at the magnitude of the environmental effects on the animals. ✓

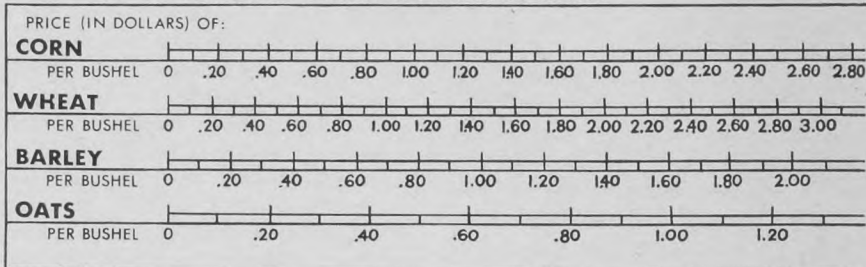
USE THIS SCALE WHEN FEEDING DAIRY CATTLE



USE THIS SCALE WHEN FATTENING BEEF CATTLE



USE THIS SCALE WHEN FATTENING HOGS



WHEN there's a choice of feeds, which gives the best feed value for your dollar? Using this chart can help. Suppose you fatten cattle (middle scale on chart) and corn is worth \$1.40 a bushel. Lay a rule straight up and down on the scale, with the edge on \$1.40 for corn. Now look at the barley line. The barley price on the edge of the ruler shows a feeding value of \$1.07 when corn is \$1.40. If, say, the actual price of barley is only \$1.00, it is a cheaper feed than corn. As compared with corn at \$1.40, the barley has a feed value of \$1.07 but costs only \$1.00. ✓

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Adjusting to Cold Weather

AT the CDA Research Station, Lethbridge, Alta., Dr. Ed Hess is studying how cattle adjust when moved from a hot to a cold climate (acclimation). Young cattle purchased from the Coddling Ranch at Foraker, Oklahoma and the Callaghan Ranch at Encinal, Texas, were brought to Lethbridge in October. One group was kept outside last winter with only wind shelter protection. The other was kept inside as a check. For the former, this represented an abrupt change from 95- to 105-degree temperatures to 25- to 45-degree temperatures with little time to prepare for winter's sub-zero weather.

"What we're attempting to do is define acclimation in a scientific sense," said Dr. Hess. "That is, how the bodies of individual animals adjust to meet a change like this."

As expected, some animals were found to adjust better than others. In general, the Oklahoma stock acclimated more quickly. The Texas cattle were used to hot desert conditions along the Mexican border. Their feed was chiefly ground cactus pears, plus a little cottonseed. At Lethbridge, they were put on a heavier ration of hay and grain.

"It's amazing how well those desert cattle did adapt themselves," said Dr. Hess. "There was about a month of stress due to the change, then most of them settled down."

The initial work at Lethbridge is aimed at finding which individuals adjust best. Ability to make good economical gains under cold conditions is the indicator. Then researchers try to find what makes these animals more adaptable. Various physiological measurements and temperature readings are taken. Some blood chemistry tests are made to see if there are any radical blood changes during acclimation. It is thought the endocrine glands might play a vital role in adjusting an animal's body to a new environment.

These studies are complimentary to genetic work being done at the Manyberries Range Experimental Farm in southeastern Alberta. Both are gathering information for the day when the frontiers of beef production will be pushed farther north. By that time they hope to have a yardstick so we can pick the cattle most likely to thrive under northern conditions. —C.V.F. ✓

Feeder Demand Cuts Margins

A DROP of 41 per cent in the net profit from finished cattle last year on a Saskatchewan experimental project farm has reversed the trend established in the previous 3 years' operation.

R. N. McIver, research agronomist at Indian Head Experimental Farm, supervised the project on the farm of Gordon Harris at Yorkton. McIver said the lower profit was the result of the strong demand for feeder cattle, which greatly in-

creased their price in relation to finished cattle, thus reducing the profit margin.

Net profit for the first year of the study in 1959 was \$13 per head. In 1960 it rose to \$20. It rose again to \$29 in 1961, but dropped to \$17 in 1962. This decline could have been greater says McIver if great caution in the purchase of animals had not been followed that year — only 182 head were bought in 1962 compared with 271 head acquired in 1960.

Last year, the cattle consumed

an average of 16.5 lb. of grain and 2.6 lb. of roughage per head per day. He points out that while grain consumption over the 4-year period of the trials remained fairly constant, the consumption of roughage varied from the 1962 figure of 2.6 lb. to 6.35 lb. in 1960.

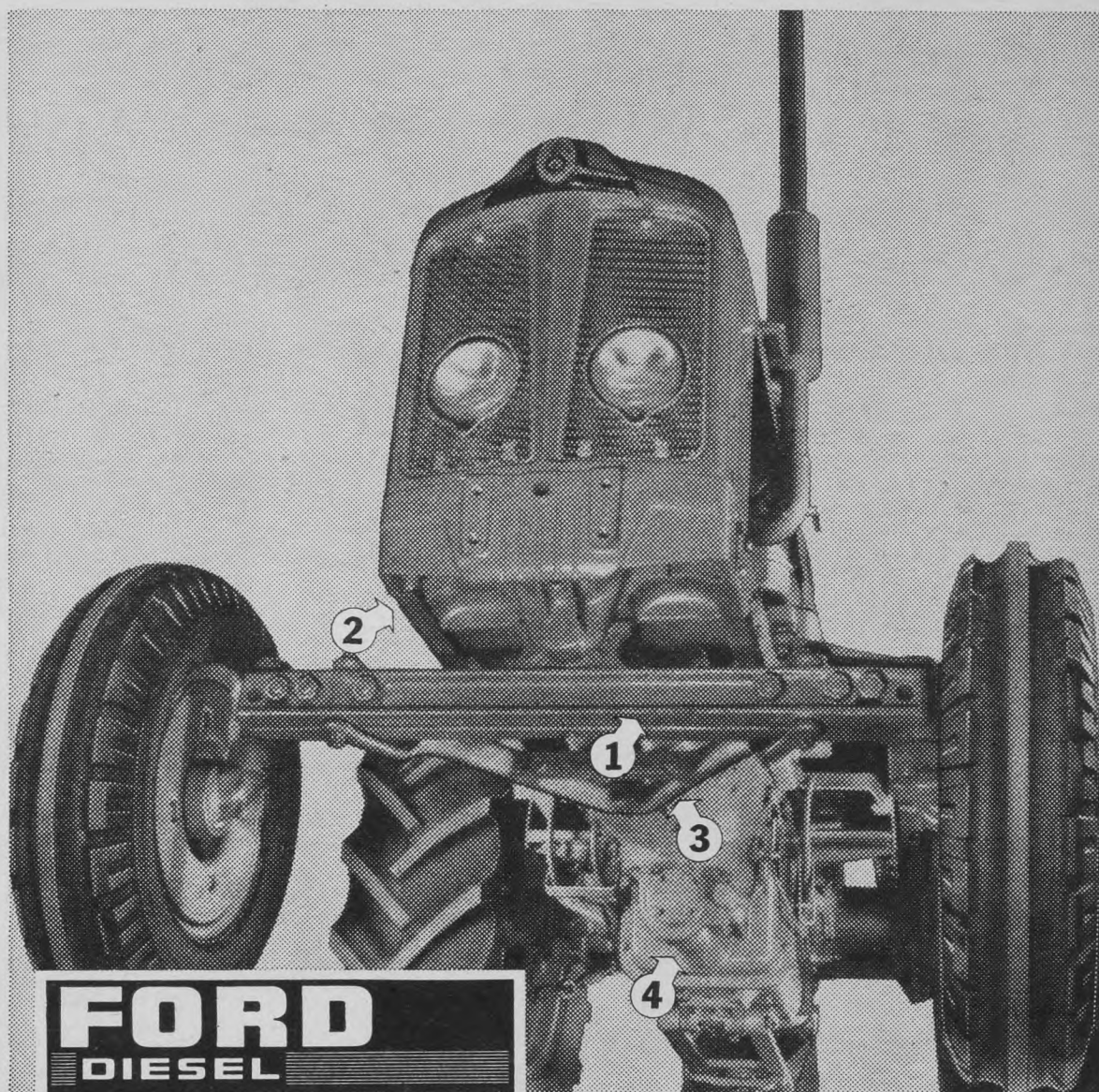
Costs for processing feed, veterinary supplies, machinery, buildings and interest was \$17.29 per head in 1959, but was cut to \$9.70 per head the following year. This figure has remained about the same ever since, said McIver. ✓

Sheep Need Salt in Wintertime

SHEEP should have continuous access to loose iodized salt during winter months to maintain health and produce healthy lambs in the spring.

It is recognized salt is an important digestive system regulator. It creates the desire to drink more water which, in turn aids digestive absorption of nutrients and facilitates better elimination.

(Please turn to page 27)



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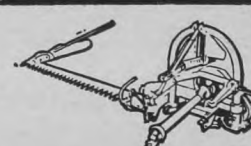
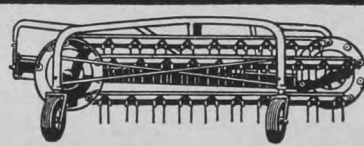
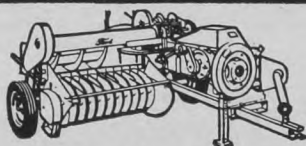
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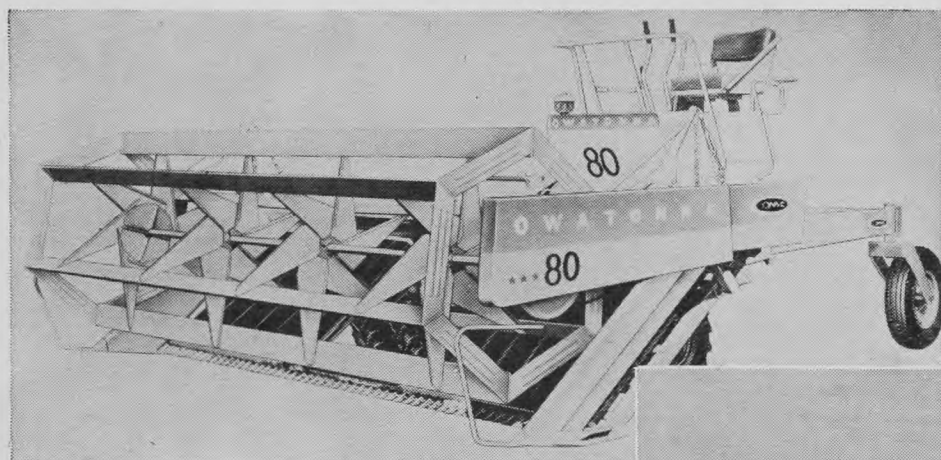
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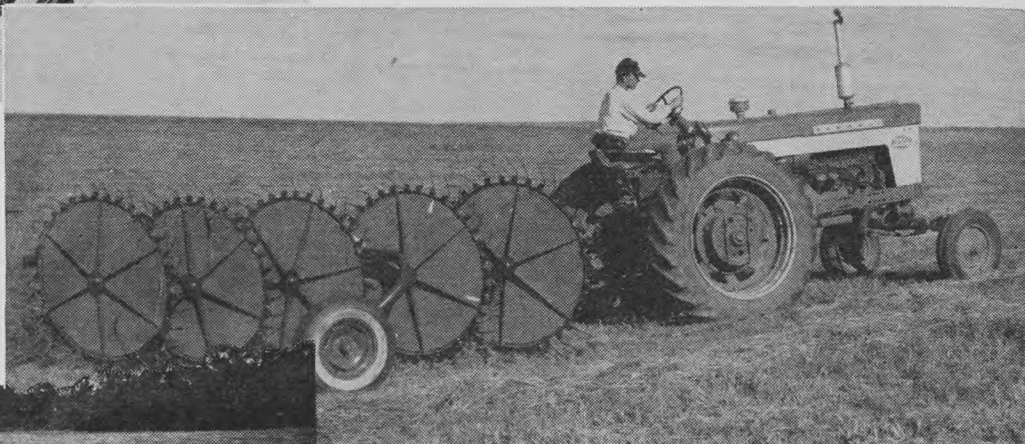


FARMHAND BALE ACCUMULATOR is the key to this modern bale handling system. Arranges bales in tight packages of 8 and automatically deposits them on the ground for fast, efficient pickup. Operates off tractor or baler PTO. Requires no optional attaching parts. Trails directly behind baler, follows on turns, operates on side slopes of 10% to 15%. Rugged construction . . . years of dependable service regardless of field conditions.

HOT FORGED STEEL hooks on the Farmhand Bale Fork—picks up all 8 bales at once—bales stay compact and are held tightly and securely for efficient bulk loading, stacking or feeding. 16 adjustable hooks—2 per bale—hydraulically operated—release quickly, smoothly at your control. Fork comes in two models for all heavy-duty Farmhand F-10 and F-11 Loaders.

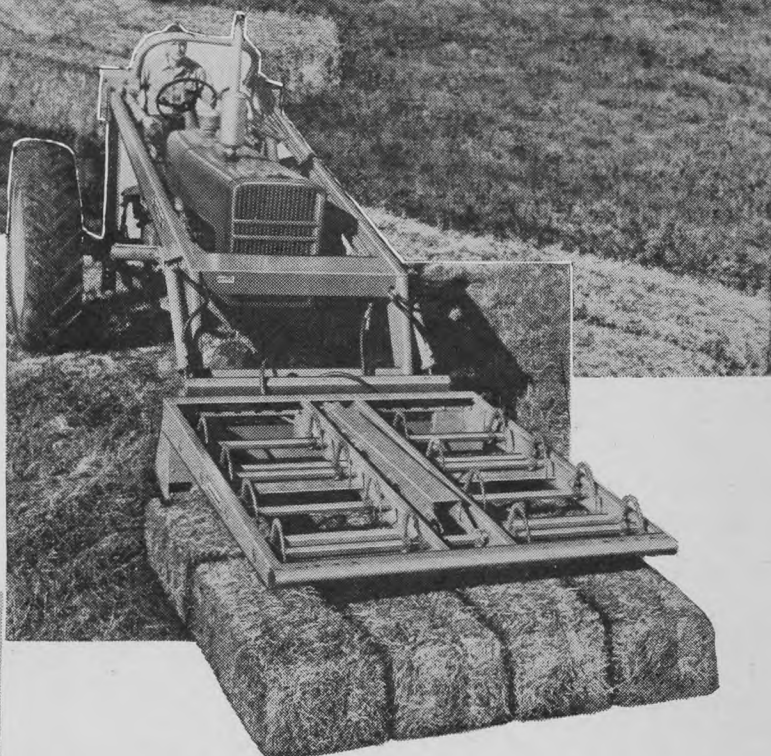


THE FARMHAND M-5 WHEEL RAKE has an unequalled record for saving hay, time and money. Rakes a big 7½' swath thoroughly . . . builds fluffy, even drying windrows on the roughest ground. Has five 5' ground-driven raking wheels. Patented "double tooth" construction—gentle raking with slow hay travel. The M-5 will not slip, slide or skip when raking ditches or hillsides. Adjusts to offset raking up to 8'. Raking wheels lock up for transport.



FARMHAND BALE BUNCHER reduces bale loading time about 20 minutes per ton . . . cuts handling costs up to 30%. Trails directly behind your baler. Collects 8 bales and deposits them in a small area for convenient pick-up. Has tractor seat control. No stopping, or slowing down.

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Division of Daffin Corporation of Canada Limited

(Continued from page 25)

The iodine helps prevent soft, flabby, weak or dead lambs being born. Rations which are deficient in this element nearly always result in a disappointing lamb crop, says A. J. Charnetski, livestock supervisor with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Since sheep also need cobalt for proper digestion, he recommends using blue iodized salt to meet the cobalt deficiency which is prevalent in many areas of Alberta.

Block salt is good for summer use but is not recommended for winter months. Sheep don't take enough off the block in cold weather to meet their iodine and cobalt needs, says Mr. Charnetski.

He recommends having boxes of blue salt, under a covered roof available for sheep at all times throughout the winter months. Another box containing a 50-50 mixture of iodized salt (blue) and dicalcium phosphate to provide phosphorus may also be set out, as ewes that are wintered on roughage only will require this element to balance their calcium intake. Calcium is quite plentiful in grass, hay and straw. ✓

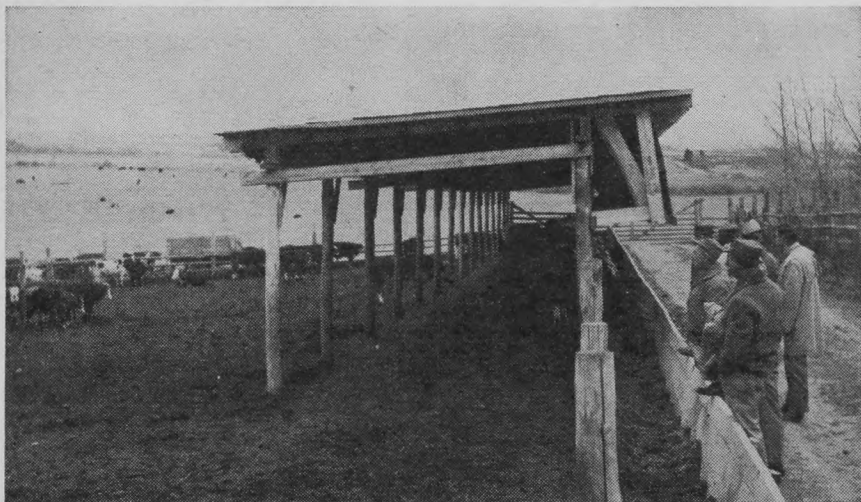
Silage Finishing Better Than Grain

STEERS fed out on high-grain rations lost money, while those fed silage with a little grain at finishing, showed a profit, in recent feeding trials at the O.A.C.

There were 12 steers in each group, in the trials carried out by Dr. Tom Burgess. They weighed about 900 pounds when they went onto the 120-day feeding trials. One group was full-fed cracked corn. The other was full-fed corn silage, ("It wasn't particularly good silage either," Dr. Burgess explains), until the final month when grain and hay were offered as well. During the last 2 weeks of the trial, the silage group were eating 14 pounds per head per day of grain.

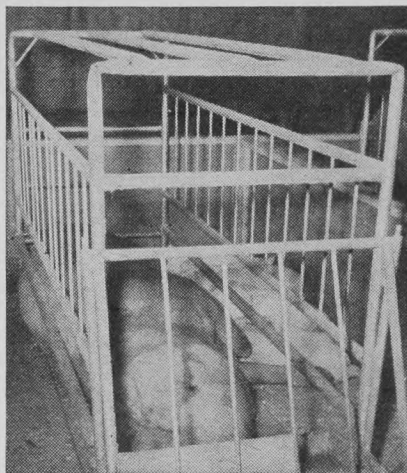
The grain-fed steers gained almost 2 pounds per day, or nearly half a pound more than the silage group. But the cost of putting the gain on the group of 12 was \$95, whereas the silage-fed group returned \$74 over feed costs.—D.R.B. ✓

All-Weather Shelter



This neat pole shelter protects beef cattle from sun, rain or snow while they feed at the bunk (r.) on Gordon Johnson's farm west of Penhold, Alta. [Guide photo]

Farrowing Pen without Windows



DeJong's setup will eventually have 34 homemade steel farrowing crates.

HOGMAN Pete DeJong has something different in hog buildings. It's a windowless farrowing house, 100 ft. long and 30 ft. wide.

Agricultural engineers convinced him that he could get better control of humidity and temperature, and get a cheaper structure by dispensing with windows. He built it last winter, on his place at Crediton, Ont. It is fully insulated and fan ventilated.

It's too early to say for sure how it will work out, but DeJong likes it so far. He is installing two rows of steel farrowing crates the length of the building, so he can farrow 34 sows at a time. He needs another building to shelter his dry sows outside.

A small heated office in one end of the building, fitted with a couch, provides him with a place to sleep at night when sows are farrowing.—D.R.B. ✓

Space May Affect Gains

THE number of pigs per pen can affect rates of gain although each pig has adequate floor space, according to recent tests at the University of Illinois.

Researchers there allowed 4 square feet of space per pigs weighing 120-

150 lb., but varied the number of pigs per pen.

Gains were lower for pigs kept 16 to a pen than for those kept 4-8 per pen. The scientists said pens with 4 pigs resulted in an average daily gain of 1.39 lb. per animal, compared with 1.05 lb. recorded for pens carrying 16 pigs.

Another study showed that pigs, when allotted 8 square feet of space gained 10 per cent faster in winter and 23 per cent faster in summer than pigs with only 4 square feet of space.

They concluded that the number

of pigs kept per pen may affect the degree of stress suffered by each pig. ✓

Sheep Men May Get New Drug

THIANENDAZOLE, a new chemical for control of stomach worms in horses has been registered under the federal Pest Control Products Act for sale in Canada. It has no harmful effects on horses at the recommended dosage and can be administered as a drench or by



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In addition to dairying, Mr. Frazee has earned a good reputation as a top-quality turkey producer. His poults get a fast start in clean quarters scrubbed with Gillett's Lye.

Mr. Frazee is another good example of the many progressive farmers whose sound management policies include efficient, economical Gillett's Lye.



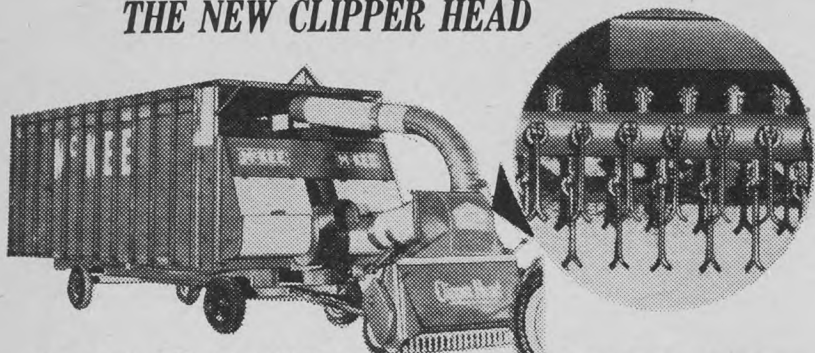
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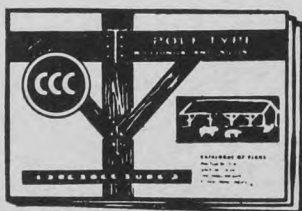
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stomach tube, or simply by sprinkling a small amount in the daily ration.

Pesticide unit supervisor W. S. McLeod with the Canada Department of Agriculture says most of the problems of registering the pesticide for use in sheep have been cleared away. All that remains for its clearance for sheep use is establishing recommended dosages and tests on the possibility of residue in the meat of treated animals. v

Advocates Slats for Cattle

BEEF producers of the future will use controlled environment houses with slatted floors — even where straw is cheap and plentiful, says Dr. T. R. Preston of the Rowatt Research Institute, Scotland.

He said the difficulty with strawed yards is found in the disturbances caused to the cattle when they are cleaned and manure is removed. He told producers at a recent London feed show of one case where 500 cattle gained no weight at all for 2 weeks when the yard was cleaned out.

In a controlled environment house the animals can be packed in more

tightly, but this would require a really efficient ventilating system, to avoid pneumonia and other diseases, he said. v

Simple Cow Ties

FIVE-YEAR-OLD children can tie and untie the cows in the new Swartz stable at Beachville, Ont. Charles Swartz, and his son Lloyd, built their new stable and barn a year ago, and fitted it with a single



Charles Swartz turns the lever which will release the whole row of cows.

head rail tie stall. They went a step further by fitting it with a lever, so that a single turn unties the entire row.

The single head rail consists of steel pipe running the length of the row. The pipe fits into metal sleeves and can be rotated by the lever at one end.

Threaded bolts are welded onto the pipe in front of each cow stall. These point upwards, and the cows are tied simply by dropping a link from their necktie, over the bolt.

By rotating the pipe with the lever, the pins are turned down and the chains drop off, freeing the cows, so they can proceed to the milking parlor at chore time. A nut can be fastened onto the bolt for dry cows or heifers, to prevent them from being freed when the pipe is rotated.—D.R.B. v



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(Model 1010)



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NEW WALK-AROUND PLATFORM—you can safely and comfortably check the engine or fuel tank by taking a few steps from the seat.

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The Ten-Tens, 84" tread is perfect for row crops . . . or loading on an 8-foot truck bed.

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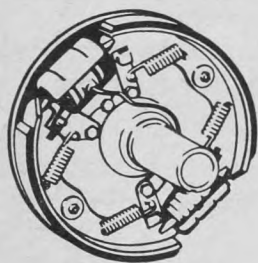
The Case Ten-Ten grain model comes with a 12, 14, 16 or 18-foot header. Choice of gas, diesel or LP-gas models.



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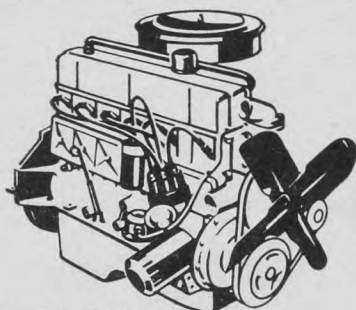


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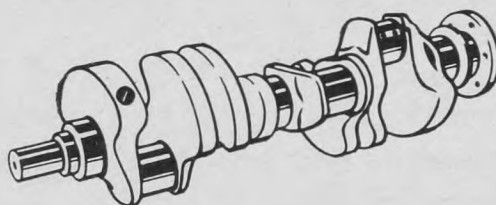
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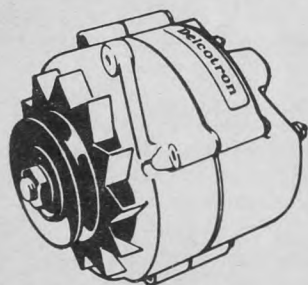
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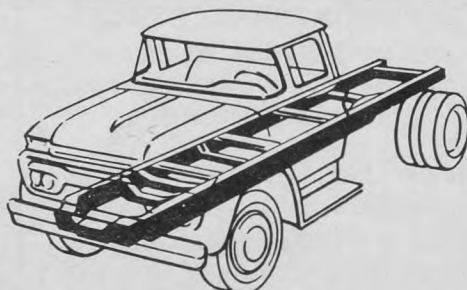
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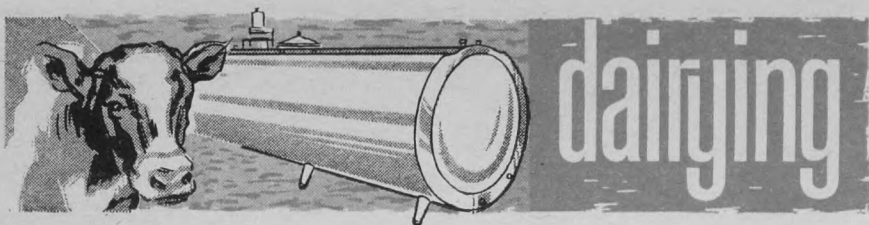
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Where Two Heads Are Better Than One

Management, breeding and buying know-how put these brothers high on the production scale



[Guide photos]
The brothers, Gordon, r., and Ronald check over pedigrees in their office.

"**T**YPE and production — that's what counts in this business," is how the Krebs brothers of Beausejour, Man., put it, when asked to account for their rapid rise to success in local dairying circles.

And they should know. For although Gordon 27, and Ronald 20, have been in the business all of 4½ years, they can give some of their more seasoned counterparts a few pointers in milk production.

They started out back in September 1958 with 3 Holsteins, and expanded to 6 by February 1959, when they went on R.O.P. Today they have a 35-cow herd, 26 of which are milking steady, and a 36,500-pound milk contract. In addition, they have one of the highest herd production averages in the Winnipeg milkshed. Twenty-three completed records in the herd show an average of 15,733 pounds. According to Dairy Specialist Pete Herner, of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the recorded average for the milkshed is around 10,000 pounds.

The brothers say they have no cut and dried formula for achieving these production levels. It's a combination

of good management, breeding and knowing what to buy.

When they started out, they bought most of their stock from established herds in the area, and were prepared to pay for what they thought they were getting. The brothers, who obtained their financing privately, point out ruefully they did come by the odd "dud"—but not too often. More recently they have been breeding their own replacements.

Asked how they gauged a heifer's first lactation production against her future potential, Gordon said: "If she produces less than 9,000 or 10,000 pounds in her first lactation she goes out of the herd. This way we manage to keep the average up. We have one cow giving 132 pounds of milk a day, and about 6 or 7 around the 100 pound mark."

As would be expected in a high production herd, feeding plays a major role. Of the 250 acres of land farmed by the Krebses about 75 are devoted to oats. The rest is laid down to alfalfa and meadow fescue-wild white clover mixtures. The dairy ration is bought as a complete ready-mixed ration from a commercial feed mill at \$52 a ton. It is fed at approximately 1 pound of ration to 3-4 pounds of milk production.

While feed costs are relatively high, it has paid off in their operation. "We tried corn silage for the first time last year but it froze before we got it cut," said Gordon. "We won't be trying it again."

So far as the size of the herd is concerned, the boys feel they have what they can handle comfortably. "We take our time in handling the cows and can give them the attention we feel they deserve. For instance we have three milking units and half



True to type these 3 cows of Krebses' gave 85, 90 and 105 lb. of milk a day.



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the time one is never in use," Gordon stated. "This is probably the main reason why we have been free from mastitis since we started."

Their main concern now is to raise good replacements with those all-important factors of type and production.—J.B. ✓

He Prefers Green Feeding

PASTURE is obsolete, as far as dairyman George Syer is concerned. And according to Agricultural Representative Jim McCullough of Lincoln County, Ont., Syer is only one of two or three dozen farmers in the area to come to the same conclusion.

As farming becomes more intensive, green feeding is a better way to feed cattle in the summer. There are no fences to build when the cattle are confined around the buildings; no worry of bloat; less likelihood of damage to the field from tramping, or too close grazing; and the alfalfa will stay in the field longer, since it won't be killed out by too close grazing.

Syer has 110 acres at Smithville, with a 30-cow Holstein herd, and a fluid milk contract. He sets aside a small field near the buildings where the cows can exercise during the summer, but he clips the pasture with his forage harvester, and hauls it to the cattle in a wagon fitted with a homemade self-feeding rack.

He grows corn in addition to pasture and hay crops, and if the pasture runs short, he can easily clip corn for a few days to keep the cows at full production. ✓

Cow Stable Ideas

CHARLES and Lloyd Swartz's new stable remains spotlessly clean, even when the cows are inside for the winter. Careful management is one reason for this. But Charles points out the layout of the stable simplifies the job of cleaning up immensely.

For instance, cows are tied in two rows running the length of the stable. They face outwards in the rows, so all manure is deposited along the center gutters, which are fitted with mechanical gutter cleaners. The only time anyone needs to walk in the manure area is at cleaning-up time. Feeding, tying, and other chores are done from the perimeter walkways, which are kept dry and clean at all times.

Perimeter walkways are raised, and this puts observers on a higher level than the cows, thus giving a better overall view. Since there are a lot of windows, and no stanchions or posts interfering with the view, the entire stable seems unusually bright.

It is also a warm, fresh stable. Slag blocks are filled with vermiculite insulation (poured into the center cavities from the top when the blocks were in place); fans provide ventilation; and a sealing coat of 2 parts lime and 1 part cement, brushed over the slag blocks on the outside, keeps out dampness.—D.R.B. ✓

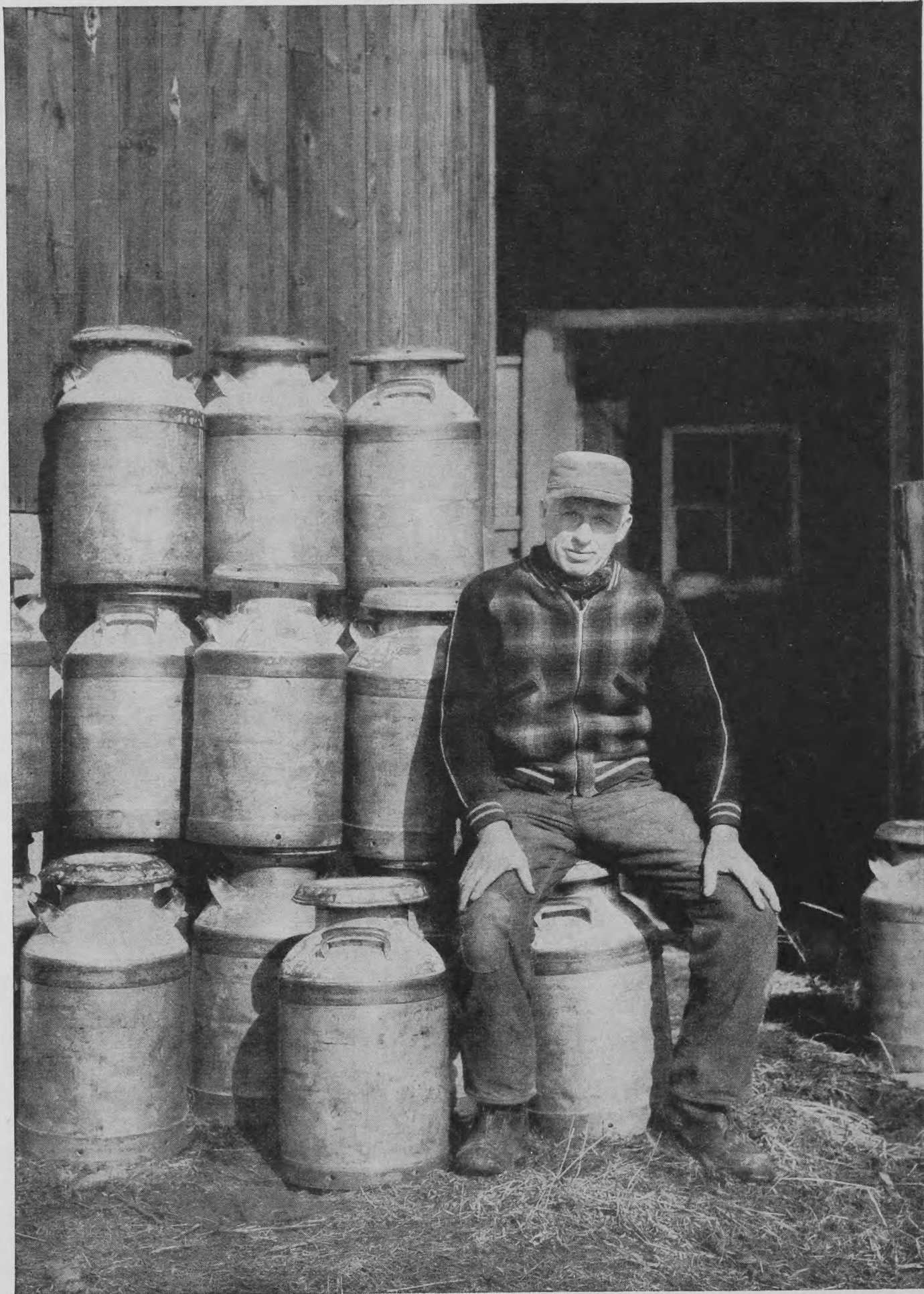
A Compact Dairy Layout

IN dairy farming, as in anything else, good management and an efficient production unit are an unbeatable combination. On the Kampjes farm near Grindrod, B.C., you will find both.

Operators Henry Kampjes and his son, John, grow all the forage and some of the grain for their milking



Henry Kampjes stands in the concrete yard surrounded by the loose housing. [Guide photos]





The Kampjeses' feeding layout is of treated pole construction set in concrete.

WHO'LL BUY MY MILK?

Our illustration might appear to be somewhat exaggerated today; but what of tomorrow? Since 1950, per capita consumption in Canada has dropped by more than 100 lbs. If this trend is not reversed, our picture might become very real. Right now there are some staggering surpluses of dairy foods, but they are stored out of sight in central places instead of on the farm.

In 1949 the handwriting was on the wall. Export markets for dairy foods had practically disappeared. Competitive and substitute products were being heavily advertised (to the tune of many millions of dollars). Margarine was about to be legalized, and it threatened to displace 100,000,000 lbs. or more of butter from the Canadian market.

To do something about it, Dairy Farmers of Canada, in 1950, embarked on a national advertising and sales promotion campaign. This increased consumption of some dairy foods and checked a more disastrous decline in others. In the intervening years production went up, the set aside collections remained

fairly constant, the buying power of the set aside dollar dropped steadily, and other segments of the food and beverage industries increased their advertising and promotion budgets accordingly.

By 1962 it became apparent that nobody was going to do much about the declining per capita consumption of dairy food. It was up to the producers themselves to do something about it. In January 1963, the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers, acting after a year's study by a special committee, decided that the advertising and sales promotion program should be expanded to keep pace with the time and competition to reach every potential buyer with the story of dairy foods. To meet the cost, the meeting decided that beginning in June 1963, the set aside would be $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent of sales of milk and cream (or equivalent) off the farm on a year-round basis. *Support the expanded Set Aside!* If you did not receive our letter explaining the details, or if you wish other information, write:



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herd of 35 Holsteins on 127 acres. High yields are maintained by eliminating trampling damage with zero grazing plus regular applications of manure and fertilizer. The herd responds by producing an annual average of 11,000 lb. of milk per animal.

The Kampjeses came from a dairy farm north of Edmonton in 1959. One thing that impressed them about the Shuswap area was the long growing season which gave them about 5 months of grass production.

"We start clipping about May 10, and keep on to the end of September, or longer," said Henry. "We can get

four clippings or three crops of hay per season."

Grass is cut with a forage harvester and hauled to the stock in a wagon with hinged sides that can be let down for unloading. The milking herd is fed at a pole-type, aluminum-roofed storage-feeder which can accommodate 20 cows each side and store about 2,000 bales of hay in the center.

In winter, the herd is fed silage and hay, half and half. The silage is an oat-pea-alfalfa mixture preserved in a 18' x 50' x 8' pole-supported bunker silo. Every milker receives about 10 lb. of grain a day, 5 lb. at each milking. An automatic jet pump provides a steady supply of good drinking water.

The Kampjeses' layout consists of a loose-housing barn, a holding shed, milking parlor and milkhous. Like the feeder and silo, the stock buildings are of treated pole construction. These are arranged around a con-



The Kampjeses, Henry, r., son John.

crete yard so the animals can stay clean and dry—another factor which aids production.

"We use straw for bedding in winter, and sawdust in summer," said John. "We like the straw better because it doesn't pack as hard as the sawdust. It absorbs moisture better."

Although they clip their forage in rain or sunshine, and often feed pure alfalfa, the Kampjeses have never been troubled with bloat.

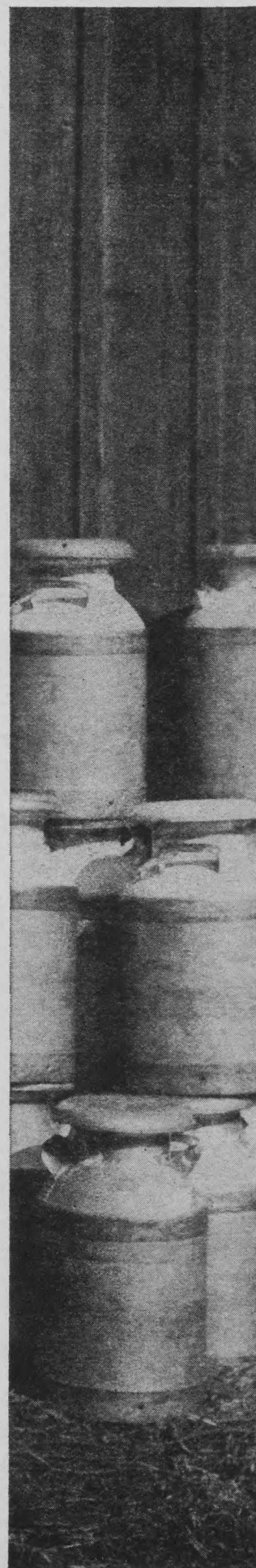
"We give the cows all they'll eat, but we don't clip the forage too fine," John explained.

The Kampjeses deliver their milk on a B.C. Milk Board quota to the SODICA (Shuswap Okanagan Dairy Industries Co-operative Association) in Vernon.—C.V.F. v

Fluoridated Milk

A SEVEN-YEAR research project at Louisiana State University has indicated that fluoridated milk may offer a successful alternative to fluoridation of water. Tests there with fluoridated milk showed a 75 per cent reduction in dental cavities among young children, compared with another group of children given untreated milk.

About 170 children ranging in age from 6 to 9 years took part in the tests. The group was served one-half-pint of homogenized milk, fortified with sodium fluoride, which supplied one milligram of fluoride daily for about 3 years. The resulting studies showed that the children drinking the treated milk with their school lunches had 75 per cent fewer cavities. v

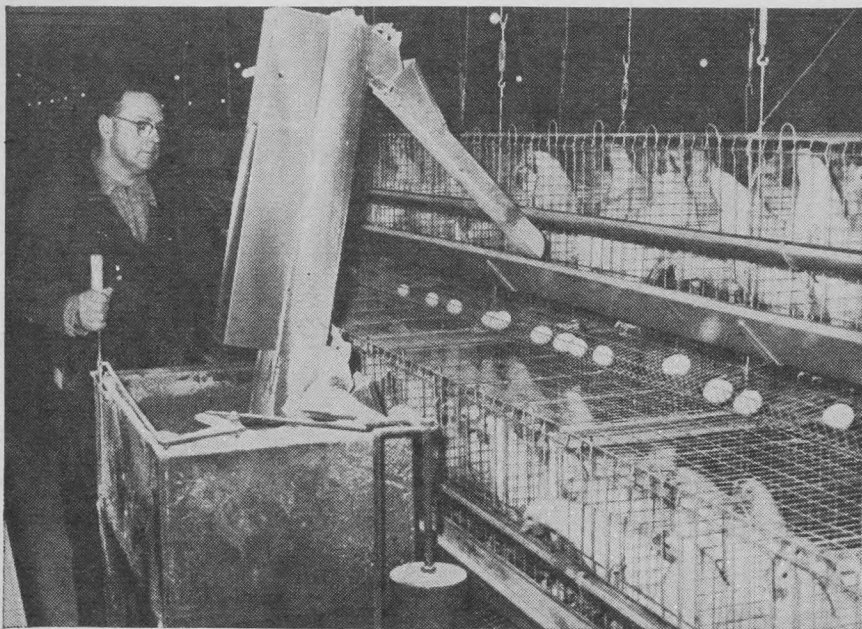


Cage Housing for a Farm Flock

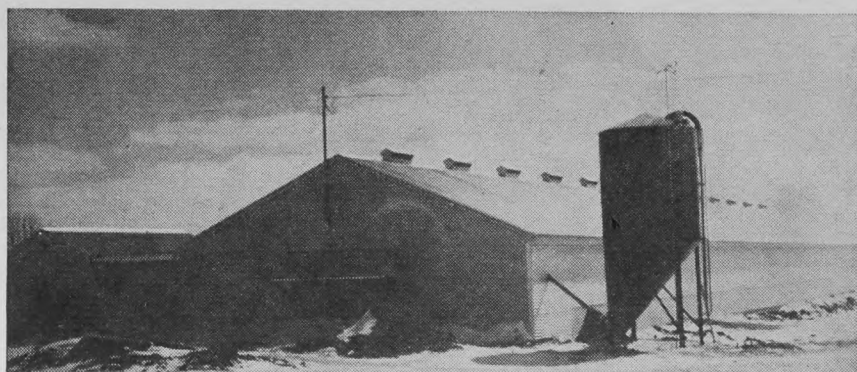
Farmer Tom Coward has specialized in hens. His new building is the most pleasant laying house we have seen

TOM COWARD has been farming for over 20 years. He milks 25 cows, and sells manufacturing milk. Until recently he also kept

several hundred hens in various pens around his old barn. Last fall, he decided he would either get into the egg business proper, or quit it.



It takes Tom Coward 20 minutes twice a day to feed hens using electric cart.



Coward's hen house has less than 5,000 sq. ft., yet has capacity for 4,248 birds. [Guide photos]

That was until he saw a new kind of henhouse; a single-storey unit, with the hens kept in rows of hanging cages extending its entire length. It was just what he wanted. He arranged financing (they aren't cheap, and they are bought as a unit, a contractor puts up the building, and installs the cages). Construction began on November 1, last year. He had his hens into it by New Year.

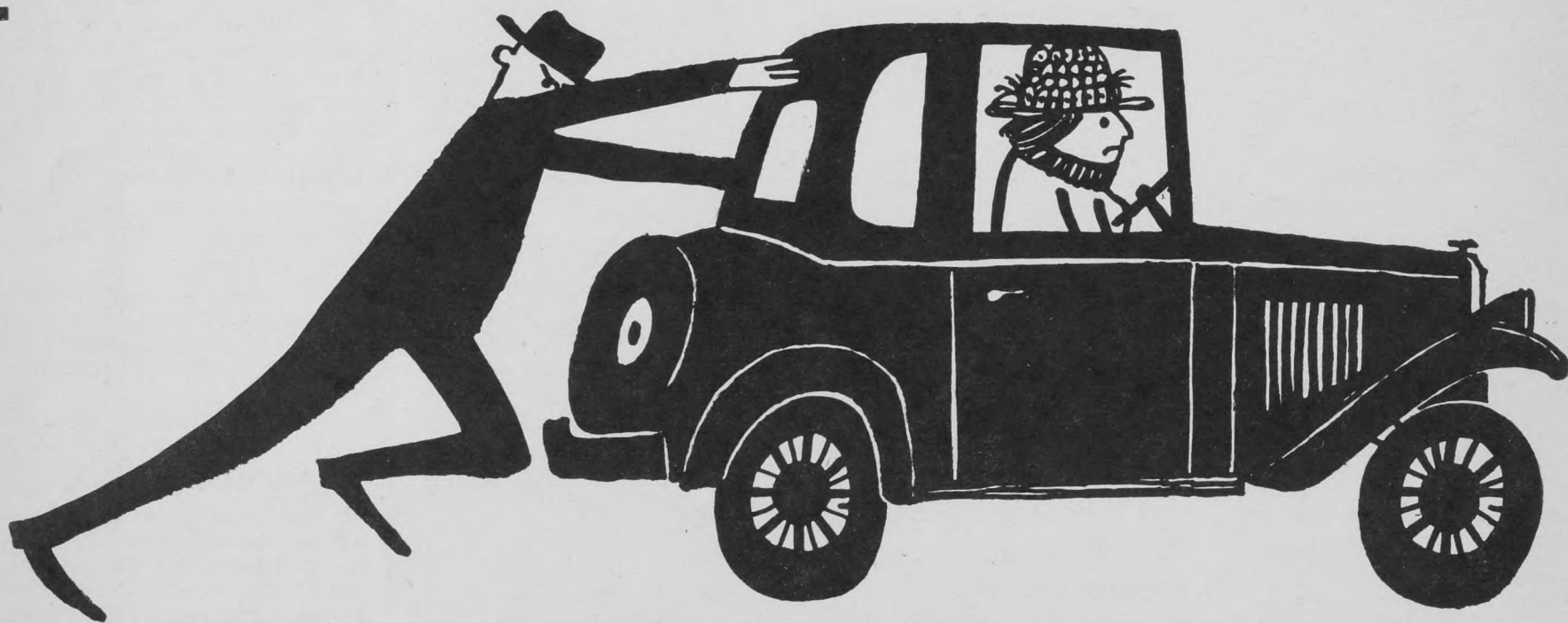
It's a fully insulated building 160 ft. long and 31 ft. wide. It has a capacity for 4,248 birds, housed 2 to a cage. In its first 3 months of use last winter, it lived right up to Tom's expectations.

The Country Guide visited Tom at his St. Mary's, Ont., farm in late March. He beamed as he shows us his henhouse. It is by far the neatest, cleanest and most pleasant poultry building this observer has ever been in. The eggs being produced are in keeping with the surroundings. They come out clean without even being washed.

Three "banks" of cages stretch the length of the building. Each "bank" consists of four individual rows of cages, set pyramid-fashion, with the two high rows of cages touching back to back. The two lower rows are far enough apart so that droppings from above fall to the ground without touching the lower birds.

Fresh running water is in front of the birds at all times, and overflow runs out the end of the building. Feeding is mechanical, from a battery-powered cart which augers feed into both upper and lower troughs as the cart is driven along the row.

Eggs, once laid, roll out of the cage on the extended wire platform. Coward sweeps off the wires every few days, with the result that three out of four eggs are spotless when picked up. Washing eggs is almost a thing of the past for him. When they are gathered, the operator wipes off any stains with a damp cloth, and puts the eggs straight into flats. They then go directly to the cooler,



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ROYAL BANK

ready to be picked up by the grading station. One person, gathering twice a day, would have about 5 hours' work.

Manure is moved out, mechanically, every few months — on our visit, this job hadn't yet been necessary.

Tom plans to keep the hens in the cages for about 14 months, then



Walkways are cleaned twice a week.

clear them out to start over again with ready-to-lay birds.

If his new poultry enterprise turns out to be as profitable as it is attractive, you can bet Tom will be selling his cows in another couple of years, and turning all his attention to hens. All in all, working in this building must be a pleasure. —D.R.B. ✓

Make an Adjustable Feeder



LOAC photo

THIS rope adjustment for a tube feeder at the Ontario Agricultural College was adapted from a tightener on tents. The feeder can be raised and lowered so that the lip is kept level with the chick's beak.

Art Scovil (in picture) pushes up with his toes to ease the job of lifting. Note that the distance between ropes running through the wooden crossbar should be at least 5 inches.

This idea can be used also to adjust heat lamps, running the electric cord, instead of rope, through the crossbar. ✓

Egg Losses Can Be Cut

GOOD flock management can help reduce losses from excessive egg breakage, D. R. MacDonald, poultry husbandman at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, maintains.

Surveys have shown that an average of about 70 eggs out of every 1,000 are broken in the nests, roosts, and in the gathering and grading processes.

"... all these losses cannot be avoided, but a great many could be if producers reduced the number of eggs laid on the floor by supplying a sufficient number of nests," he said.

Other ways to avoid breakages would be to supply litter in community nests; collect frequently, even in roll-away nests, and exercise care while washing.

He points out that a loss of 70 eggs per 1,000 could mean very substantial losses from a 5,000-bird flock. If such a flock laid at the rate of 70 per cent a month this would represent a loss of 591 dozen eggs over the same period—valued at approximately 30 cents a dozen it could mean a loss of \$170.

"That in itself is a factor that should be sufficiently important to the flock owner ... and why it is necessary to take steps to reduce egg breakages," says MacDonald. ✓

No Drug Residue Found in Eggs

TESTS at the North Dakota Agriculture Experiment Station have shown that antibiotics used by poultrymen in feed don't show up in eggs.

In the tests which were extended over 42 days, penicillin and terramycin were fed at a therapeutic level, which is higher than that normally used by egg producers as a medicine. In both cases neither of the antibiotics contaminated the egg whites or yolks. ✓

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PAGE
54

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Are Wisconsins rugged? Yes — according to Mr. Albert Oligmueller, West Point, Nebr. The V-4 shown on his 1953 John Deere baler was dismantled and inspected by a mechanic at a meeting of 725 Archer Petroleum dealers.

Here are the findings: Crankcase, timing gear, and governor case were very clean. Carbon deposits were normal. Pistons and cylinder walls showed minimum wear. Every throw of the crankshaft "miked"

perfectly round. And the main bearings were as good as new. Total cost of overhaul — *less than \$70!*

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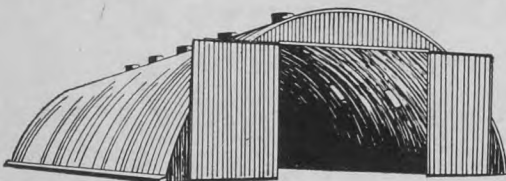
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Brush Control

IF you lack the money for a conventional clearing job on your bush pasture you might try spraying with chemical herbicide. Aerial spraying with 2,4-D, or a combination of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, does a better job than spraying with ground equipment, especially when the

clearing methods are best. But large individual poplar trees can be killed by injecting them with a 1 c.c. solution of 2,4-D.

Another method is to girdle them (about 18 inches above ground) and paint or spray the base with a solution of 2,4-D and diesel oil. In this case, the trees should be treated right down to the ground, including any projecting roots. In a year or two they can be pushed over with a bulldozer and burned. One good feature about this method is that the work can be done in winter when other farm work slackens off. To kill brush along fence lines, pellets of Fenurion (a soil sterilant) spread in the summer, will do the job in less than a year.

In the Alberta demonstration a complete kill was obtained by spraying from the air with 2,4-D ester in diesel fuel. Control was cheapest



[Guide photos]
Chemical spraying kills willows down to the roots in the Alberta trials.

topography is rough. It can increase the carrying capacity of pastures infested with willow and black birch by as much as four times. Taken over a 5-year period, the cost will run you about \$2.00 per acre per year, according to a demonstration conducted by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The cost of air spraying varies from \$4 to \$6 an acre, depending on the custom charge. If you add the price of chemicals, the complete cost would be about \$10 per acre. To remove the cover with a mechanical brush cutter would cost from \$4 to \$5 an acre, but regrowth would be strong next year. Chemical treatment prevents this by killing the brush right down to the roots. However, some re-spraying with farm equipment might be necessary in 3 to 4 years to complete the job done by the initial air treatment.

If your land is infested with young poplar brush, spraying won't do much more than kill the current year's growth. For extensive areas of poplar brush or trees, conventional



Girdling and painting with a 2,4-D-diesel oil mix killed these poplars.

when applied at the rate of 2 lb. per acre (in one gallon of fuel), and proved to be just as effective as the more complicated mixtures. Using the same quantity in 30-70 gal. of water, and applying it with ground equipment, cost about \$1 an acre more. Aerial spraying would be much less economical on small acreages.

If you raise beef, chemical spraying can increase per acre production on your rough pasture by 100 lb. In terms of dollars per acre, this would mean that an outlay of \$9-\$10 for a spray job would return you about \$20 an acre at present prices for feeder stock.—C.V.F. V



Portable brush cutter gets rid of brush along fence rows killed by Fenurion.



This familiar seed soon may be stealing your profits by cheating you out of 20% to 30% of the yields you should get. Chances are that millions of these wild oat seeds are sprouting in your fields now. Read below how you can build better crop profits by stopping these yield-reducing weeds with a single spraying:

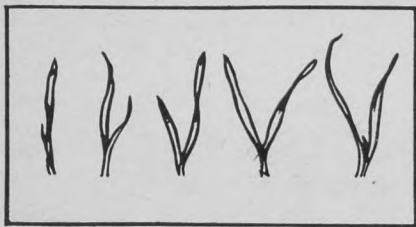
How many of these "profit robbers" are sprouting in your fields right now?

No matter how much cultivation you have done ahead of planting, the wild oat seeds in your fields still present a serious threat to your crop profits. Even if you delayed seeding to plow under the first stand of wild oats, chances are that a fresh growth of these yield-reducing weeds will spring up in at least part of your fields. Wherever these menacing weeds infest your crop land they cost you money—yields are usually reduced 20% to 30% and on many occasions the infestation becomes heavy enough to choke out an entire planting. Until recently there has been no effective way to control wild oats after the crop begins to grow. But now you can protect your yields by stopping wild oats with a single spraying of Carbyne.

Timing Is Important

One spraying of Carbyne at the right time will control wild oats all season. Because *proper timing is important*, it will pay you to get ready right now.

As soon as wild oats emerge in your crops, you can determine how many acres require spraying. *This is the time to pick up your Carbyne from your local farm chemical supplier.* Then, inspect your fields daily to check the growth stage of the wild oat plants. Be sure you are ready to spray when a majority of the wild oats reach the 2-leaf stage (shown in this chart).



Spray with Carbyne when a majority of the wild oats look like this—from the time the second leaf first appears until the third leaf first appears. This period will last about six days under normal growing conditions. (In the event of abnormal growing conditions, the growth stage of the crop must also be considered as explained in special instructions on the label.)

Carbyne treatment is a one-step spraying operation. For ground application, a good farm sprayer, equipped with the recommended nozzles, is ideal. Aerial application, using the services of a *qualified Carbyne* aerial applicator, is equally satisfactory.

Get Ready Now

Remember, that the proper application time for Carbyne is very near. So, now is the time to get your spray equipment ready (or arrange for the services of an aerial applicator experienced in using Carbyne). Detailed instructions for mixing and ground spraying are on the Carbyne can and also in the free Carbyne folder.

As with any herbicide, best results will be obtained by following label instructions carefully. No crop damage has ever been reported when Carbyne was applied according to directions.

Recommended Crops

Carbyne is recommended for use on: SPRING WHEAT, DURUM WHEAT, BARLEY, SUGAR BEETS, FLAX, RAPE, MUSTARD, PEAS and SUNFLOWER. These recommendations are based on four years of experiment station field testing, plus four years of Spencer Research field testing, and extensive farm use in 1961 and 1962.

Last year alone, farmers like you used Carbyne to control wild oats on 469,000 acres of crops. Recent surveys in the Prairie Provinces show that more than twice as many farmers plan to use Carbyne this spring than used it last year.

Builds Crop Profits

The cost of Carbyne for controlling wild oats in most close-seeded crops is as little as \$2.96 per acre when growing conditions are good. Because Carbyne stops wild oats after you see them, you spray only the infested areas of your crop.

Applied at the proper time according to label instructions, Carbyne will provide you with the most efficient and profitable wild oat control method yet devised.

Canadian crop records show that on wheat, for example, Carbyne treatment will increase yields an average of 5 to 8 bushels per acre—compared to equally infested acreage not sprayed. For every wild oat infested acre of wheat you spray with Carbyne now, you expect enough extra yields to net more than \$2.50 *bonus profit* over and above the

cost of Carbyne treatment. (If you replaced delayed seeding with Carbyne oat control, your profits will be considerably greater.)

Get Carbyne Now

Don't miss your chance to boost crop profits by stopping wild oats with farm-proven Carbyne. Check your fields today for wild oats, and pick up your Carbyne supply right away.

WHAT USERS SAY ABOUT CARBYNE:



Richard Skytt, Benyon: "When wild oats sprouted, I had 2 choices: I could plow and reseed, or try Carbyne. I decided to give Carbyne a chance. It saved my crop. If wild oats are heavy again, I'll control them with Carbyne."



Clare Phillips, Tisdale: "This is the third year we've used Carbyne on our Seed Farm. We sprayed 30 acres of Marine flax and 60 acres of Pembina wheat. Experience has shown us that there's just no better way to knock out wild oats!"

FREE FOLDER

Ask your local Carbyne supplier for your free, full-color folder on wild oat control. A special folder on sugar beet application is also available from your Carbyne supplier. Carbyne is a product of Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City 5, Missouri.



Carbyne

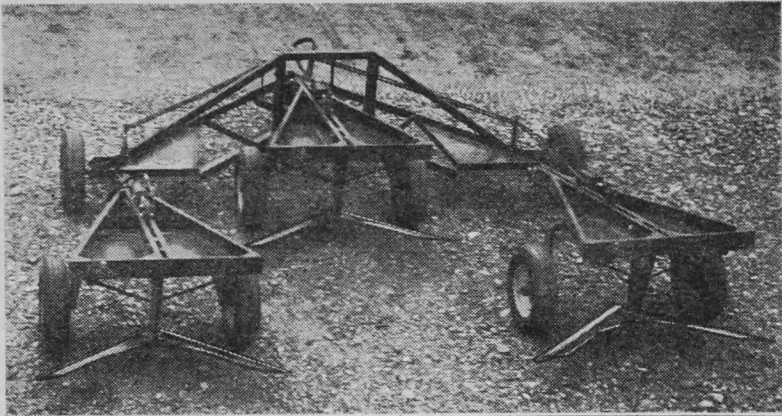
REG. T. M.

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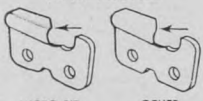
Ask for Micro-Bit saw chain for timber cutting of all kinds, in any weather. Ask for Micro-Guard saw chain for safer pulpwood cutting all year round.

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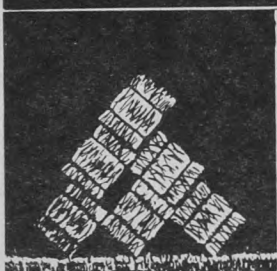
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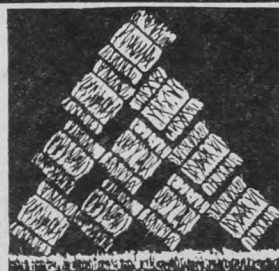
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SOILS AND CROPS

Reducing Chemical Damage

FIELD tests at Lacombe and several other prairie experimental farms show that wheat and barley are definitely more tolerant to Avadex BW than to Avadex. The most notable result of 1962 studies was that wheat showed enough tolerance to post-seeding applications of Avadex BW to allow licensing of this product for wild oat control in wheat this year. For wheat crops, Avadex BW should be sprayed at the rate of 1 to 1 1/4 lb. per acre in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre.

Barley, however, has shown enough tolerance to Avadex (when the latter is applied after seeding) to permit the use of either compound. Since barley is more tolerant, recommendations allow 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 lb. per acre of either product to give you a greater degree of wild oat control.

Although laboratory results at Lacombe show wild oats can be effectively controlled with little risk of crop injury if seed is placed below the soil layer containing the Avadex or Avadex BW, this might not prove practical in the field. The best way to get control with equipment now available on most farms is to prepare your seedbed, seed the crop, spray with Avadex or Avadex BW and harrow twice to work the chemical in. For best results, spraying should follow right after seeding. But, if the weather is bad, this could be delayed as much as 3 days without harm. Rain within a few hours of spraying will greatly reduce the effectiveness of these chemicals. Under normal conditions, the tillage used in seedbed preparation and working the chemical in, combined with the action of the chemical itself will give good control.

Carbyne. Field trials in 1962 showed flax can be sprayed with Carbyne at 4 to 6 ounces per acre for wild oat control, providing the spraying is done before the plants have 4 true leaves. Carbyne should be applied in not more than 5 gal. of water per acre, and at a spraying pressure of 45 lb. per sq. inch.

Results of greenhouse tests at Lacombe indicate that recommended spray pressures for Carbyne may be increased. The chemical was found to be more effective under higher pressures.

Further tests slated for the coming season will try pressures as high as 90 lb. per sq. inch.

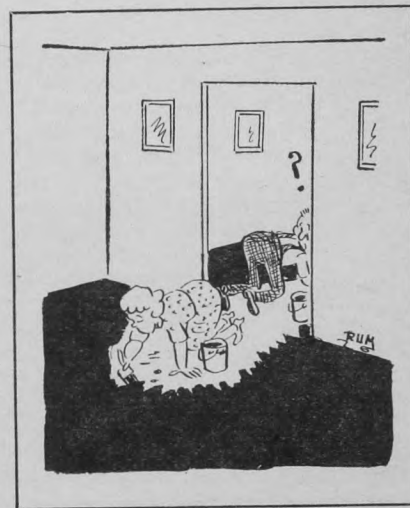
Banvel D was intensively tested on hemp nettle and green smartweed (lady's thumb) at Lacombe, and on tartary buckwheat at the Vegreville sub-station. Under conditions of abundant moisture at Vegreville in 1962, this compound, sprayed at 4 ounces per acre when the buckwheat was in the 4- to 6-leaf stage, killed 95-100 per cent of the plants and completely prevented weed seed formation. This control was com-

parable to that obtained with 8 ounces per acre under very dry conditions in 1961. Even at the low rate of 2 ounces per acre, Banvel D gave better control than 2,4-D at 8 ounces per acre last year. Later spraying when the buckwheat was beginning to flower, resulted only in slight suppression of growth and seed production.

At Lacombe in 1962, under much drier conditions than Vegreville, complete kills of green smartweed were obtained with 6 ounces per acre of Banvel D. The control of hemp nettle with this rate, however, was barely equal to that obtained with 8 ounces per acre of MCPA. Spraying was done during the 4-leaf stage of the weeds.

Although the above tests firmly established Banvel D as a very potent herbicide for control of tartary buckwheat and green smartweed, further trials showed that careful timing of spraying is necessary to avoid undue crop injury. Wheat was found to be tolerant to Banvel D at 4 ounces per acre if applied before the full 4-leaf stage. But, considerable reduction in height, delay in maturity and a slight reduction in yield resulted when applied during the 5-leaf to the jointing stage. Very severe sterility and loss of yield occurred following treatment in either the boot or heading stages. Oats were about as tolerant as wheat but barley appeared to suffer more injury. All crops were injured at the 8 ounce per acre dosage, although yield loss in wheat was small if treated in the 3-leaf stage. Due to the need for more information on crop tolerance, Banvel D will not be generally available in 1963.

Because this herbicide failed to control hemp nettle and some of the mustards satisfactorily, it is likely that mixtures of Banvel D and MCPA amine would be a better treatment than either compound alone. The mixture would also permit the use of lower dosages of Banvel D and so reduce the risk of crop injury, notably to barley. This aspect is to be thoroughly investigated this coming summer.—C.V.F.





One basic batter—5 different desserts

- ① Blueberry Cottage Pudding ② Dutch Apple Cake ③ Chocolate Sundae Pudding
④ Lemon Sauce Pudding ⑤ Steamed Vanilla Pudding

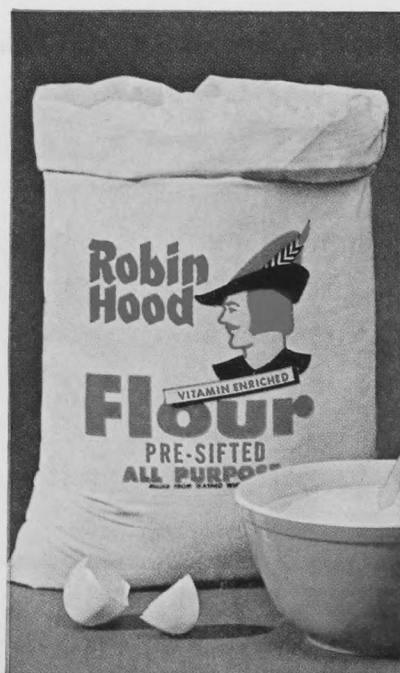
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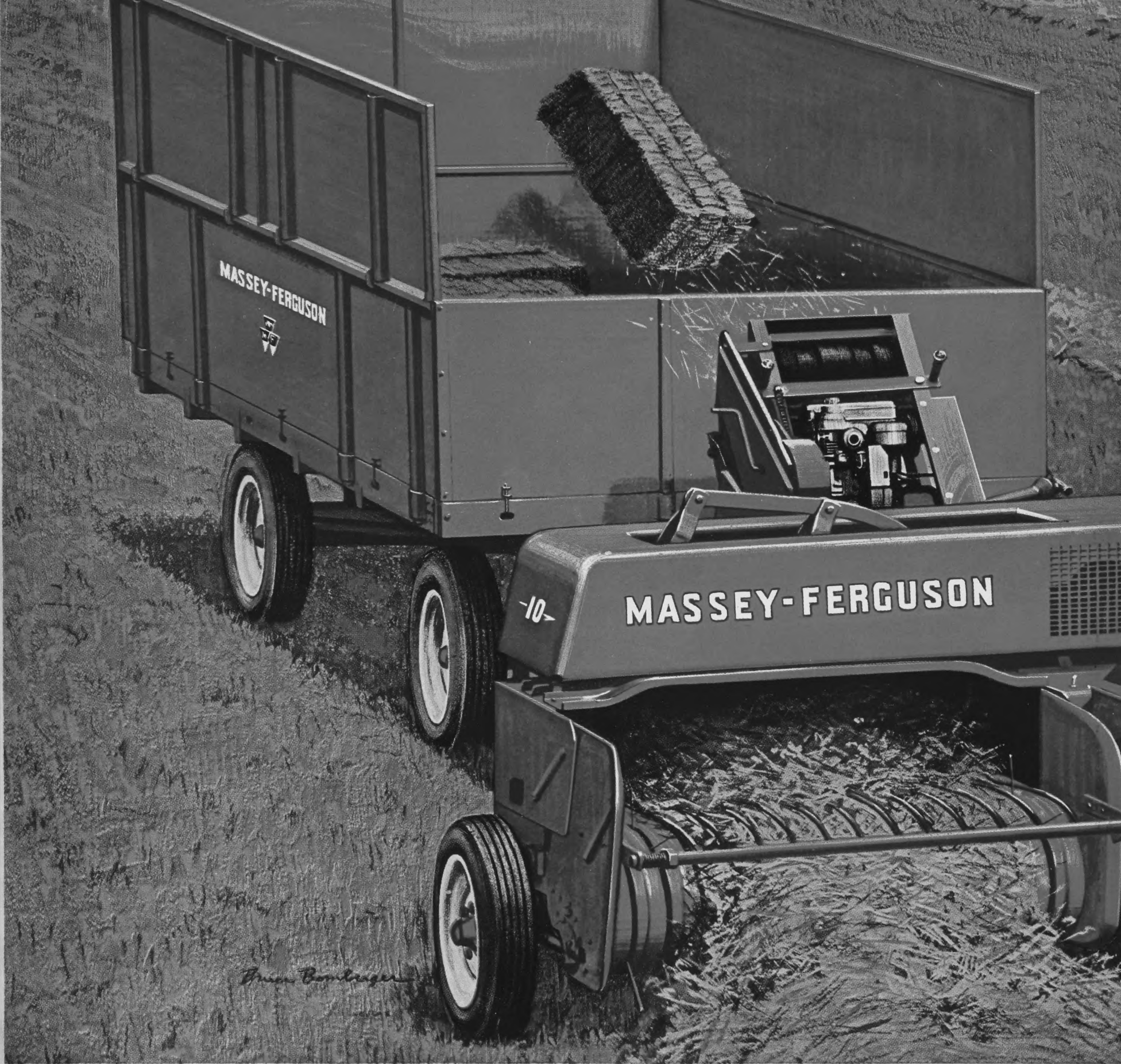
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BASIC CAKE BATTER

Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups Robin Hood Pre-Sifted Flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 3 tsp. baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt. Mix together well. Cut in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup soft shortening. Make a hollow, add 1 egg and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, mixing till flour is moist. Use greased 8" square pan unless otherwise directed.

Blueberry Cottage Pudding: Mix 2 cups raw berries, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 tsp. lemon rind. Place in pan; top with batter. Bake 45 min. at 350° F. **Dutch Apple Cake:** Mix 3 cups sliced apples, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup br. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon. Spread $\frac{1}{2}$ of batter in 8" round pan, cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ of apples, top with rest of batter. Arrange rest of apples around edge. Bake 45 min. at 350° F. **Steamed Vanilla Pudding:** Place 1 Tbsp. jam in 8 custard cups. Fill each $\frac{2}{3}$ full with batter. Cover with sturdy waxed paper, tie securely. Steam 45 min. Turn out, jam side up. **Lemon Sauce Pudding:** Spread batter in pan. Mix 1 cup sugar, 1 cup boiling water, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup lemon juice, 2 tsp. grated lemon rind. Pour over batter; don't stir. Bake 45 min. at 350° F. Spoon out cake upside down. **Chocolate Sundae Pudding:** Mix 2 Tbsp. butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 oz. sq. unsweetened chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $1\frac{2}{3}$ cups water. Stir over heat to melt. Stir 1 sq. melted chocolate into batter. Fold in nuts. Drop spoonfuls of batter on sauce. Bake 40 min. at 350° F.



WORK SAVING HAY SAVER

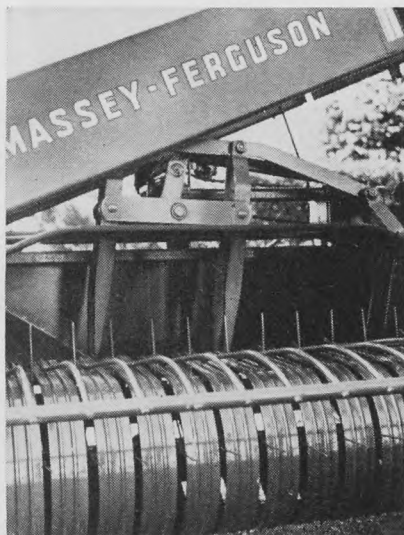
This is the big-capacity baler that ends the messy, time-wasting daily greasing chore. Cuts your man-power needs in half with the new MF 21 Bale Thrower. Handles 10 to 12 tons of hay an hour, and handles it right. Keeps leaf shattering at the minimum for higher protein hay. Ties tight and secure every time with sure-tie knotter. Makes bales to the exact size and density you want. Folks who know their balers say the MF 10 is best of all. Your Massey-Ferguson dealer will be glad to show you why.



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No daily greasing! Bearings are factory-lubricated and sealed for life. Dirt can't get in. Never a dry bearing because a grease point was missed. Result: longer life, fewer repairs.

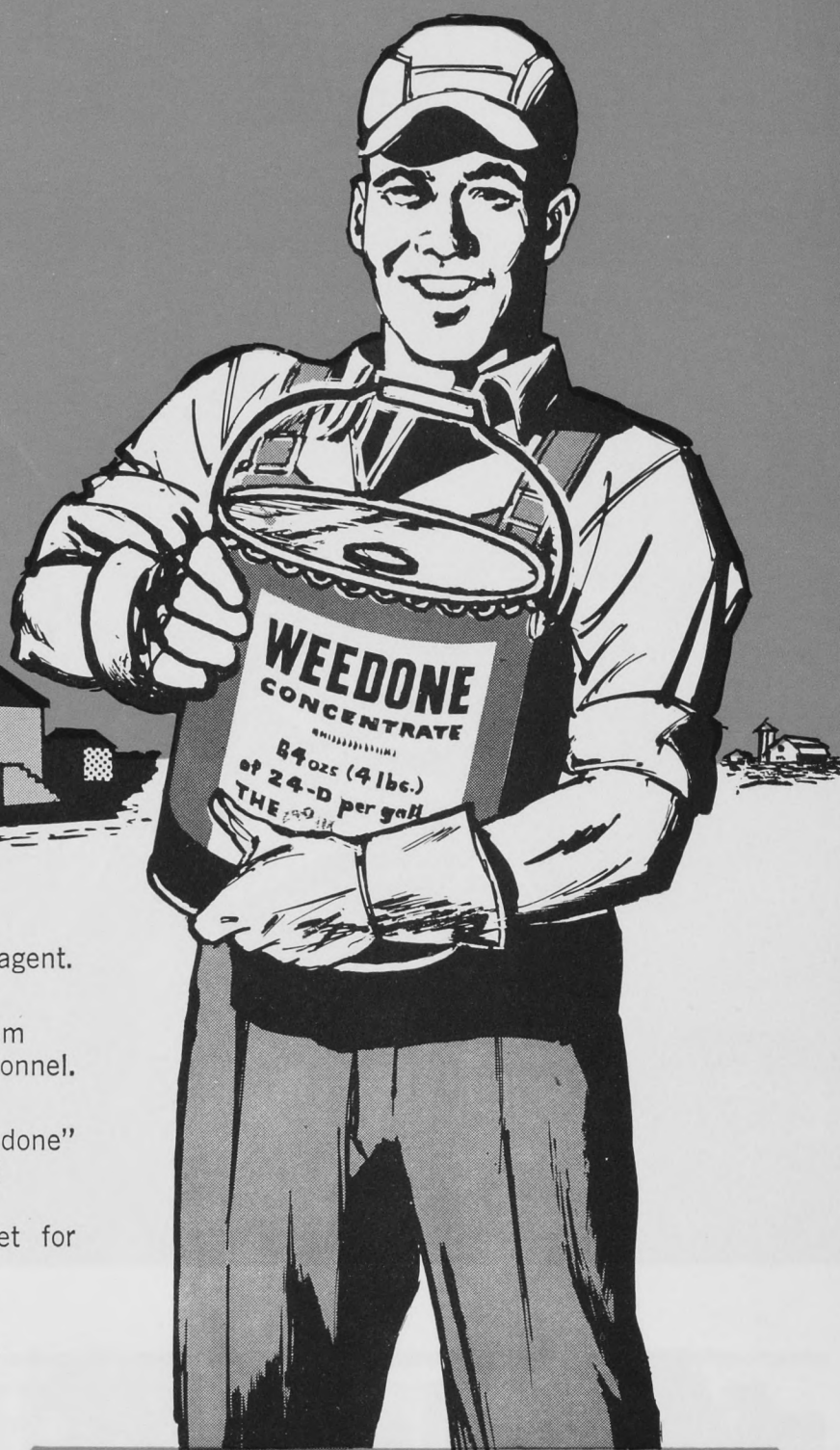


Less leaf loss. Wide 56-in. pick-up is capacity-matched with the 3 packer forks to move hay quickly from wind-row to bale chamber in an even, gentle, leaf-protecting flow. Twine or wire tie.



No-miss thrower "babies" the bales. Rubber throwing rolls are grooved for sure but gentle grip and vigorous throw and to protect twine against breakage. Air-cooled engine with speed control at tractor seat that sets length of throw to wagon. Steering arm pivots thrower to aim directly at wagon—no misses on turns. The MF 21 Bale Thrower handles 60-lb. bales up to 31 in. long.

STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION FOR GOOD FARM WEED CONTROL



STEP 1—

Consult your local U.G.G. agent.

STEP 2—

Discuss your weed program with qualified U.G.G. personnel.

STEP 3—

Choose the correct "Weedone" Weed spray for your weed problem and crop.
Obtain your free booklet for future reference.

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Order Weedone products.

Call on your nearest U.G.G. Agent, or write to United Grain Growers Limited, Farm Supplies Department, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, or Edmonton.

USE YOUR WEEDONE GUIDE

to plan your weed control program for this year: then order your supplies from your local U.G.G. agent. United Grain Growers is the sole distributor in Western Canada for Weedone, Weedar, Weedazol and Benzac materials—made by the company which originated successful chemical weed control.

United Grain Growers

Fertilize for Better Feed

APPLYING the right fertilizer to your alfalfa gives a two-fold return, say researchers at the CDA Research Station, Summerland, B.C. You get increased yields and a better quality feed. When you add fertilizer you increase the nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur content of the crop. Although alfalfa is generally considered to be a high protein feed, where the sulphur supply is inadequate the protein content is so low you have to buy

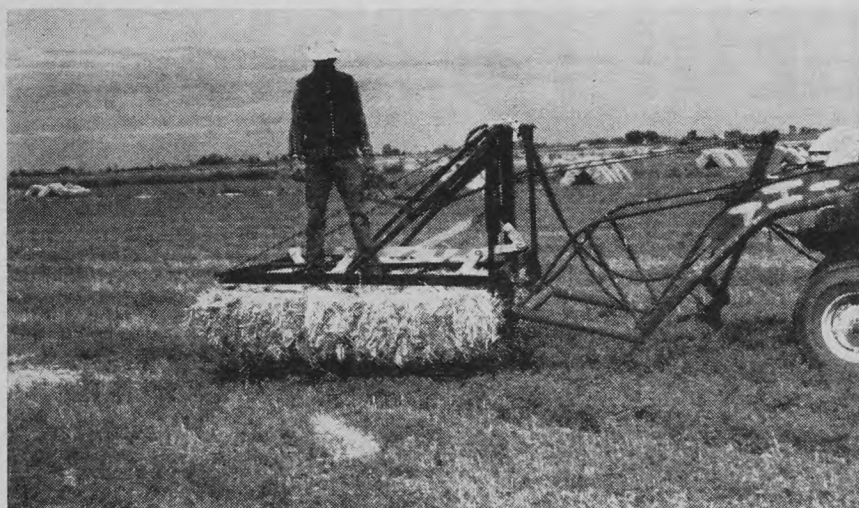
protein supplements to feed with it. At Summerland, it was found that applying sulphur to alfalfa in sulphur-deficient soil increased the dry matter yield three times. There was also an increase of 13.5 to 16.5 per cent in crude protein in the hay. Adding the fertilizer increased the crude protein yield from 135 lb. to 495 lb. per acre, or gave an extra 360 lb. of crude protein per acre. Expressed in terms of a grain supplement bought, adding the sulphur fertilizer produced an equivalent of 1,100 lb. of a 32 per cent protein supplement.

Applying a phosphorus fertilizer

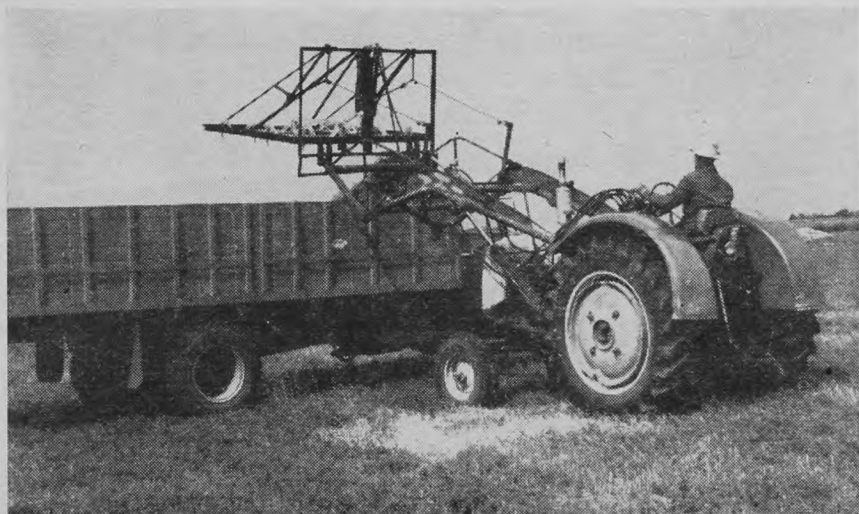
Collects Eight Bales at a Time



Developed at Rolling Hills, Alta., the hydraulic bale pick-up resembles a series of ice tongs. A baler and pick-up can do the work of three men.



This is a bale pick-up device in use on the Henrickson farm near Brooks, Alta. Man standing on it is demonstrating how firmly the bales are held.

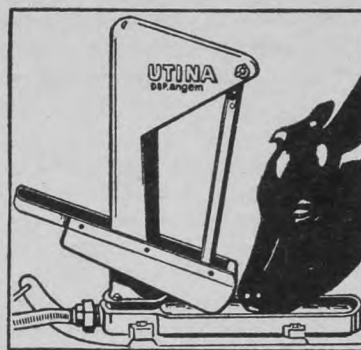


The pick-up, mounted on a tractor, can deliver eight bales to the truck.

was found to have a similar effect. In a 1962 survey, many farms were found to produce an alfalfa so low in phosphorus that a phosphorus supplement was needed to meet the

mineral requirements of the livestock.

By not fertilizing, you get less hay and have to buy more supplement. —C.V.F.



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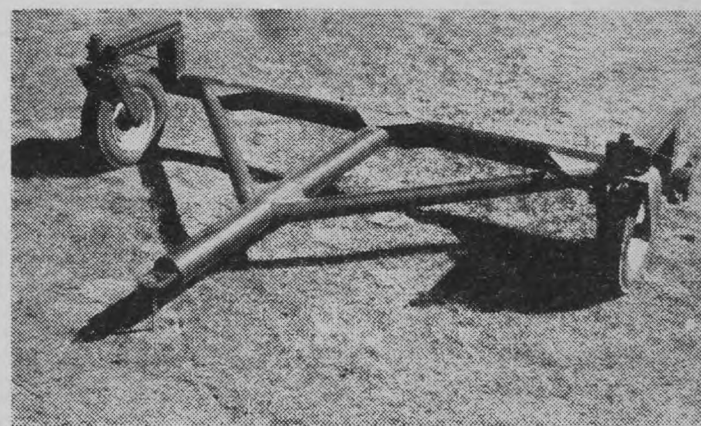
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Overhead Irrigation

THE spread of dwarf apple orchards and grape vineyards in the fruitlands of B.C.'s Okanagan Valley has posed a problem for irrigators. Dwarf trees and grape vines don't irrigate too well from ground sprinklers. The water hits low foliage and falls to the ground away from the vital root zone. Because of this, researchers at the Summerland Research Station have been experimenting with overhead sprinkler systems.

Said Soil and Irrigation head, Dr. Jack Wilcox, "We are now definitely recommending overhead irrigation for dwarf trees and grapes. At first we hesitated to do this because we were afraid it would encourage certain diseases such as crown rot, pear blight and various fruit rots. But now we know an overhead system won't increase the disease problem to any great extent."

Overhead irrigation isn't new in the Okanagan Valley. In the Naramata area, some older orchardists with full-sized trees have been doing it for years. Several of them bought old telephone poles and put in a permanent system as high as 20 ft. above the ground, with sprinklers spaced 60 ft. apart. To be successful, a setting like this must be located where water pressure is high and wind velocity low. Overhead systems won't work effectively in a high wind.

However, overhead irrigation isn't necessary for full-sized trees, or even semi-dwarfs. In these larger types the lower branches are high enough so the trees irrigate well from the ground.

"Because so much water falls on the leaves in overhead irrigation some operators feel water evaporation losses would be greater," said Dr. Wilcox, "but such is not the case. Water falling on leaves tends to reduce normal tree transpiration losses so the overall moisture picture remains the same."

At Summerland, Agricultural Engineer Hans Korven has done some work on the comparative initial costs of ground and sprinkler irrigation.

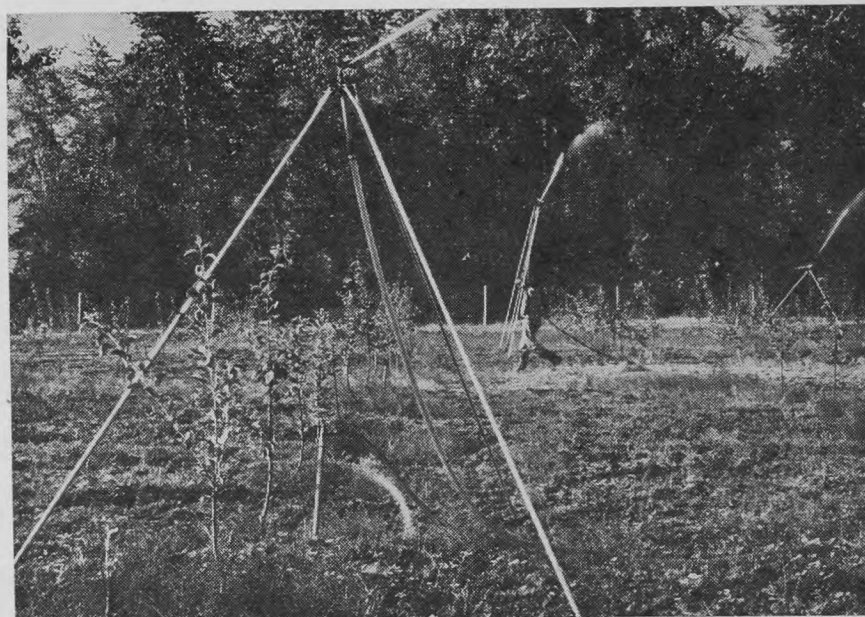
One type of overhead equipment used had 20-ft. lengths of 2-inch aluminum tubing with 9-ft. lengths of 3/4-inch rubber hose connecting the tripod-mounted sprinklers to the pipe. Another (and more expensive one), was a semi-permanent system using buried plastic pipelines and hose instead of portable pipe. The buried lines were 120 ft. apart, and each had six hydrants spaced at 40-ft. intervals. Some tripod-mounted sprinklers had 50-ft. lengths of 3/4-inch hose, others had 130-ft. lengths. One-half the sprinklers were connected with rubber hose, the other with plastic hose. The undertree system consisted of standard portable aluminum piping.

Water was spread by single-nozzle (9/64") sprinklers at a pressure of 40 lb. per sq. inch. This puts it on at a rate of 0.21 inch an hour or a total of 2.3 inches in an 11-hour set.

These costs were calculated on the following assumptions: (1) That a water supply line is available along one edge of the orchard; (2) the orchard is regular in shape and varies from 4 to 6 acres (which is best suited to sprinkler spacing); (3) spacing for overhead system is 40 ft. by 40 ft.—for undertree system, 30 ft. by 30 ft.; (4) pipelines in the hose system are buried; (5) cost of tripods (1/2-inch conduit material) for overhead system is \$11 apiece; (6) pump and motor are not included in the cost;

(7) the time allotted to one irrigation is 6 to 7 days (two sets per day); and (8) the trees are spaced 7 1/2 ft. apart, and rows 15 ft. apart.

Under these conditions, and using the equipment listed, Korven found that *undertree irrigation* cost \$95 per acre. *Overhead systems* were more expensive. When portable pipe was used, the cost was \$120 per acre. The semi-permanent system (which used buried lines and hose instead of portable pipe) cost \$200 an acre for 50-ft. hoses and \$190 an acre for 130-ft. hoses. Because there were fewer hydrants when 130-ft. lengths of hose were used it also reduced the moving time. All these costs compare favorably with a solid (permanent)



[C.D.A. photo]

Time spent moving tripods can be cut by moving them with the water left on.

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system, which would run \$500 to \$700 per acre.

AS far as moving times are concerned, the *undertree system* (14 sprinklers, 60-ft. move) took 2¼ hours for 9 sets. The *overhead system* (6 sprinklers on tripods, both 40-ft. and 80-ft. moves), using portable aluminum pipe, required 3 hours and 5 minutes for 12 sets. The same number of sets with 50-ft. hoses and buried lines took 1½ hours for across-the-row moves, and 2 hours for along-the-row moves. When 6-ft. lengths of ½-inch riser pipes were used in place of tripods, 12 sets took 2 hours and 40 minutes.

Although the latter were quicker to move than the tripods, it was hard to keep them upright when carrying and connecting the pipe. The tripods worked very well. It was easy to carry a 20-ft. length of pipe and a tripod at the same time. But it took a bit of time to adjust each tripod so the sprinkler was upright.

During the tests, two types of hydrants were compared: the common tap or faucet type, and a hydrant with a quick-coupling connection. No real time was saved with the quick-coupling type and it costs about seven times more than the common tap.

The irrigator preferred the plastic hose to the rubber hose because it was lighter. Plastic hose is also cheaper, costing about a third less than the rubber hose. But there is some question about the ability of the plastic to stand cold weather conditions. The couplings on the plastic hose came loose and were fixed by using common rubber hose fittings with a clamp.

As a result of these tests, portable pipe systems are *not* recommended for overhead irrigation for two reasons: (1) they take 1½ times more time to move, and (2) movement is limited to across the rows. Across-the-row movement might not be possible when trees reach maturity, and is impossible in a grape vineyard.

Although a hose system is double the cost of a portable system, it can be used successfully for overhead irrigation. It's comparatively quick to shift, and is the only system which allows along-the-row movement. —C.V.F.

New Crop for Alberta

PLANS are underway to introduce canary seed production into Alberta this year if contracting companies carry out earlier plans.

O. G. Bratvold, supervisor of Alberta's Crop Improvement Service says the seed can be grown in most parts of the province because it is an early maturing annual. The plant thrives best in well drained land

where there is an ample supply of moisture.

One problem in producing the seed is in getting it sufficiently dry before threshing. It should be dried to about 9 per cent moisture before going into the bin. For this reason northern areas, where rains are prevalent at harvest time, may not be too suitable for the crop.

Limited Canadian markets for the seed, due to competition from the U.S., Morocco and Australia, point up the need for negotiating a contract with a reputable seed firm before going into canary seed, says Bratvold.

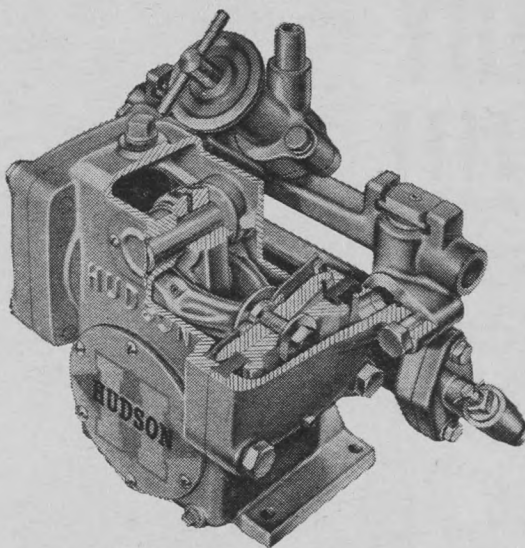
New Rye Grass Seed Not Available

SAWKI, the first Russian wild rye grass to be licensed in Canada is NOT available from the federal Swift Current experimental farm. Some reports earlier this year indicated the seed was available.

The Canada Department of Agriculture says certified seed of the grass will not be available in large quantities until 1967.

The rye grass was developed over a 15-year period by Dr. T. Lawrence at the Swift Current farm. The name Sawki comes from an Indian word meaning "Great Prairie."

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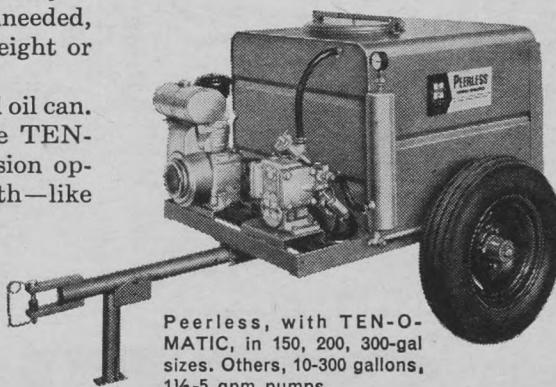
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Transplanting Trees and Shrubs

EVERGREEN and deciduous trees and shrubs can be transplanted in either spring or fall, according to specialists of the Ornamental Section Plant Research Institute, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In a pamphlet published recently the specialists note:

"Spring transplanting can be started when the frost is out of the ground and the soil dry enough to work. It may be continued until new growth appears.

"Fall transplanting of evergreens can be started in late August but should be completed at least 6 weeks before the ground freezes. Deciduous trees and shrubs can be moved from the time the leaves drop until freeze-up.

"In digging the plant, retain as much of the root system as possible.

"Trees and shrubs should be moved with a ball of soil around the roots. If a ball doesn't form, a larger root system should be retained. After digging, cover exposed roots with moist newspaper or burlap to prevent drying.

"Dig the new hole wide enough to take the roots without crowding and deep enough to provide space for 6 inches of good soil under the roots. Retain the topsoil and discard poor subsoil. Add one fourth by volume of peat moss, well-rotted manure or leaf mold to the soil to be used for filling the hole. If you add chemical fertilizers, mix them in well. Don't use more than 1 ounce in each bushel of soil mixture.

"Set the plant in the hole so that the top of the soil ball or root sys-

tem is about 1 inch below its former level. If it needs support, drive in a stout stake before filling in the hole. Medium and large trees need guy wires to keep them from swaying in the wind.

"Fill the hole and tread the soil down firmly, then fill in with more soil, leaving a slight depression to drain water toward the plant. Water thoroughly several times to settle the soil. Rewater whenever necessary.

"Mulching around transplanted trees and shrubs helps retain moisture and prevents the growth of weeds.

"With deciduous shrubs, prune off one third of the previous year's growth and remove any weak and thin branches.

"Trim deciduous trees and tree-form shrubs by thinning out about one quarter of the top growth but do not cut out the main leader branches.

"Most evergreens need only a light shearing after transplanting." V

Systemic Control of Leaf Pests

THE best method of controlling sap-sucking insects on the leaves of dwarf or young apple trees is to paint a systemic insecticide such as dimethoate on the bark at the base of the tree, says Dr. D. P. Pielou of the federal research station at Summerland, B.C.

He points out that the insecticide is then absorbed into the bark and into the system which carries water and soil salts to the leaves.

Spraying foliage is not as effective, he says, since little of the insecticide is absorbed and the downward movement in the plant is slower.

Dr. Pielou says the method has only been tried extensively on apple trees. He warns there may be some damage to the young delicate bark on other small trees—and it won't work on the heavy rough bark of larger trees. V

Chrysanthemum Care

CHRYSANTHEMUMS transplant readily. They can be moved without injury even when they're in full bloom. H. T. Allen of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, Alta., recommends that plants potted and brought inside during the fall, and kept in a cool cellar, are ready for cuttings to be made in February, so that strong healthy plants will be available for outdoors as soon as the ground warms up. V



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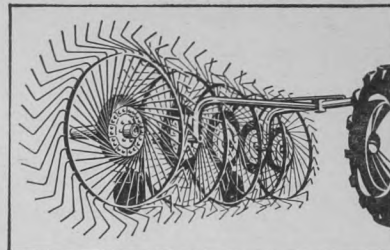
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Heal Those Cracks

THOSE splits which occur in your ornamental or fruit trees during the winter won't damage trees seriously if they are treated when the buds are beginning to burst open, and before harmful insects invade them.

P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture, Alberta Department of Agriculture, suggests cutting the bark all round the damaged area to remove any insects which may be

present and to ensure the wound is clean. Brush the exposed trunk thoroughly with a tree wound paint. Bordeaux powder combined with white lead and raw linseed oil and asphalt compounds are recommended. Wounds that are treated properly should be completely covered with bark in 3 to 4 years, he says.

Where tree wounds aren't treated the bark never grows together again and the exposed area is susceptible to insect and disease damage.

McCalla suggests avoiding winter injury to trees by wrapping several

thicknesses of burlap sacking round the trunk in the late fall. Another good way of preventing injury is to provide shade on the south side of the tree to prevent the sun from heating the frozen bark.

The splits are caused by warm sun shining on the frozen trunk or too rapid freezing in early winter. V

Gladioli for the Garden

GLADIOLI have passed through a considerable period of development and have won widespread popularity in recent years.

Horticulturist R. H. Anderson, of

the Federal Experimental Farm at Melfort, says the plants grow well in northern Saskatchewan and, with proper care, produce an excellent bloom from late July until autumn frosts.

Unless extra care is taken, however, only early and medium early varieties should be used because of the short growing season.

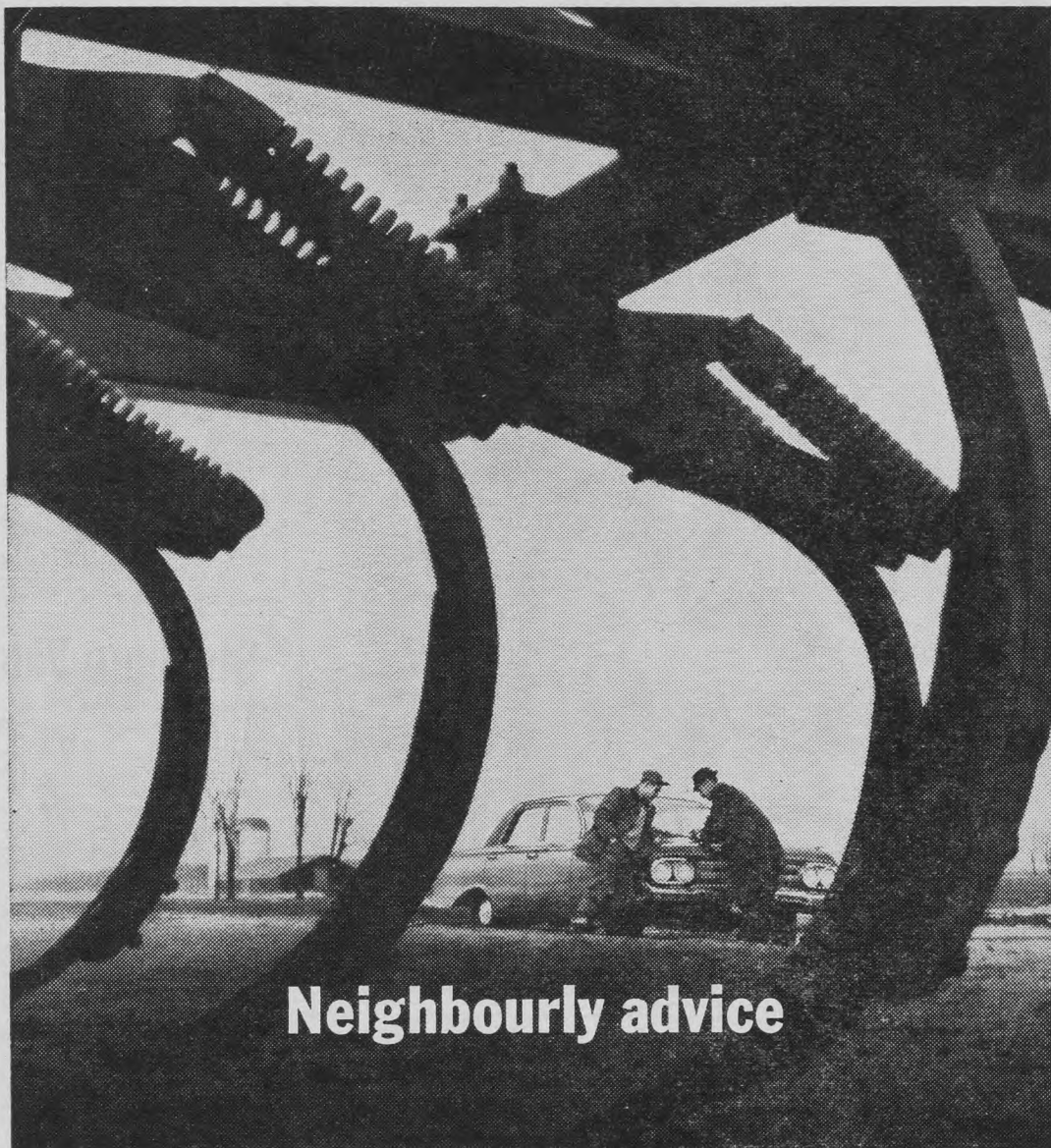
One step suggested by Mr. Anderson will hasten the bloom period by at least 10 days; sprout the corms in vermiculite or peat moss for 2 weeks prior to planting. Planting outdoors should be done as soon as the soil can be worked.

A well-drained soil into which a heavy application of rotted manure has been mixed, and a sunny, sheltered location are recommended for gladioli. Large corms should be planted at a depth of 5 inches and the smaller ones 3 to 4 inches, depending on size.

Insects and disease don't pose any serious problems, he said. Prior to planting, the corms should be soaked in a lysol solution (4 teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water) for 6 hours to control disease and thrips.

Spraying with 50 per cent DDT wettable powder when necessary during the summer should control insects satisfactorily.

Many outstanding varieties have been tested recently at Melfort. These include Astrid, Atom, Black Joe, Burma, Candlestick, Copper Lustre, Dawn, Dr. Fleming, Forsythia, Fire Opal, Goldbank, Harbinger, Irving Fisher, Life Flame, Majolica, Northern Beauty, Prospector, Robert Allen, Roselyn, Silcherlied, Tabarin, Topelina and Tunias Marvel. V



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Peat Soils

RESEARCHERS at Lacombe (Alberta) Experimental Farm are seeking ways to bring millions of acres of unused western peat soils into production. Tests last year under agricultural engineer Don Dew seemed to indicate that, once the bogs are drained, the chief drawback to crop growth is low soil temperatures. For one thing, the composition of peat soils makes them freeze much more readily than mineral soils.

However, a report from St. John's, Newfoundland, shows that low temperatures may not be the limiting factor. At St. John's, good yields of cabbages, carrots, turnips and hay (up to 4 tons per acre) were obtained on peat soils which have lower seasonal temperatures than Leslieville, where the Lacombe test plots are located.

"This report has made us revise our thinking," said Dew. "It seems factors other than temperature are affecting growth on these soils. Our next job is to find what these conditions are."

This year, Lacombe researchers will try liming and other fertility tests. Although P.H. readings on the peat soils show no excess acidity, it is now thought a calcium (lime) treatment might be the answer. Sometimes a change in the calcium balance will make other soil chemicals more available to growing plants. V

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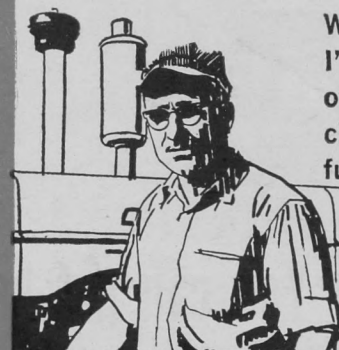
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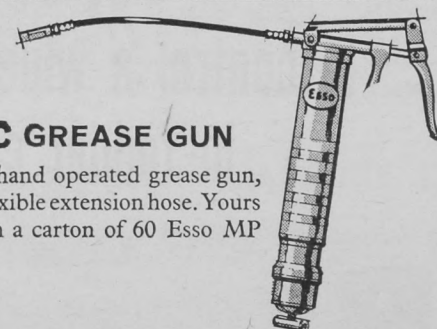


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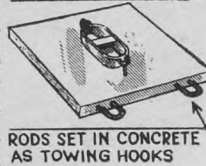
®Patent applied for

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Portable Waterer

A concrete platform with a two-cup hog waterer can be pulled from lot to lot. I made my 5' x 5' square platform using 2" x 4" lumber for forms and woven wire for reinforcement. I set 2 bent iron rods into the concrete for towing attachments. To ensure a smooth platform bottom I used a sheet of building paper before pouring the concrete into the form. — J.M.H., Man.

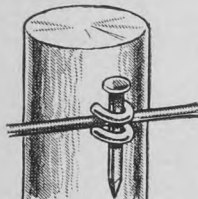
TWO CUP HOG WATERER ON 4'x5'x5' REINFORCED CONCRETE PLATFORM



RODS SET IN CONCRETE AS TOWING HOOKS

Easy Fencer

To put up a plain or woven wire fence for light or temporary use drive two staples into the fence post, as shown in the sketch, wherever support is needed for the wire. When the wire is held between the staples lock against the post by putting a large-headed nail through the staples. To take down the fence it is simply a matter of removing the nails from the staples. A.F., N.B.



USE NAIL TO HOLD WIRE BETWEEN STAPLES

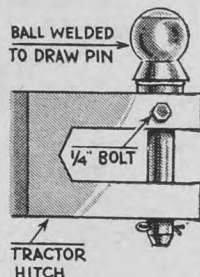
Matching Colors

If you run out of paint before finishing a job and have to mix a new batch to match a given color, try comparing the color this way. Smear the color to be matched on

a piece of glass. Next to this place a smear of the shade being mixed, then turn the glass over to view the two colors. If there is the slightest difference in shade a line between the two smears will show up. Continue to mix the colors until no line is visible. —H.M., Pa.

Handy Hitch

A ball welded to the top of the drawpin in the tractor hitch saves having to bolt on the ball when using the ball and socket coupling of a trailer. It also saves looking for a drawpin when you take it off. I drilled a 1/4" hole through the top half of the hitch and pin. By putting a bolt through the hole I was able to cut down the noise when something is coupled to the ball. I also found the ball takes the wear rather than the pin. — A.L.S., Ont.



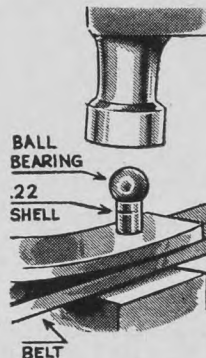
BALL WELDED TO DRAW PIN

1/4" BOLT

TRACTOR HITCH

Belt Rivet

I have found a .22 calibre shell case makes a good rivet for fastening a belt. To flare open the end of the case I use a ball bearing in the open end of the case and the job is finished with a hammer. — E.T., Sask.



BALL BEARING

.22 SHELL

BELT

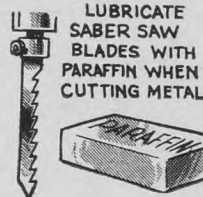


Pencil Saver

How often have you reached for your shop pencil and found it is on the floor with a broken point? Shop pencils will always fall, it seems, but you can at least protect the points by wrapping a couple of turns of wire solder around the unsharpened end and crimping it in place. Now, when a pencil falls, the heavy end will strike the floor first and the point will be saved. —A.W., Alta.

Blade Saver

Cutting metal with a jig or saber saw can be made easier, as well as helping prolong the life of the blade, if you lubricate the blade with paraffin wax. — E.T., Sask.



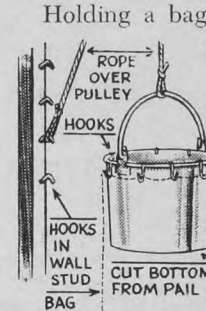
LUBRICATE SABER SAW BLADES WITH PARAFFIN WHEN CUTTING METAL

Drill Holder

When using my electric drill with the wire buffer or grinding-wheel attachment, I find it is simpler to clamp the pipe handle of the drill in the pipe jaws of a bench vise. —P.M.E., Alta.

Sack Holder

Holding a bag open to fill it can be a chore sometimes. Here the bottom has been cut out of an old pail and hooks have been attached to the rim to hold the bag. The pail can then be hung over a pulley to hooks placed in a wall stud at varying heights, or hung directly from an overhead beam to funnel material into the sack. —M.M., Sask.



ROPE OVER PULLEY

HOOCS

HOOCS IN WALL STUD

BAG

CUT BOTTOM FROM PAIL

Wax Blotter

When removing candle wax from wallpaper, first try scraping most of it off with a dull knife, then place a blotter over the spot and apply a hot iron to the blotter. The heat will melt the wax which in turn will be absorbed by the blotting paper. —A.M., Man.

Avoid Bruises

The sharp metal bars on front of children's sleds often cause bumps and bruises. Cover the bars with



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split rubber hose cut to fit. Friction tape wound around the ends will hold it in place.—M.W.F., N.B. ✓

Salt Holder

A handy salt block holder can be made by cutting a good sized piece from an old tire. **PIECE OF TIRE HOLDS SALT BLOCK IN PASTURE** Nail or leg-screw it to a tree in your pasture and let it hold the block of salt off the ground. The tire walls pinch the block tight enough to keep it in place even when colts and cows are licking or pushing it. It's also a good idea to put a washer under the screw nails to keep them from cutting the tire. —H.F., Man. ✓



No-Tip Trough

You may need to prevent hogs from rooting under the feed troughs and overturning them. If this is your problem, a few turns of barbed wire can be stapled along the underside of the trough, as shown in the sketch.—A.W., Alta. ✓



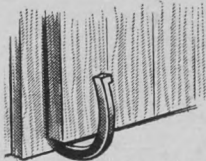
Holds the Hose

A very convenient place for my air-compressor hose when not in use

is a discarded automobile wheel. When I need the hose, it comes off without kinks, and there is less chance of breaking the hose, too. —P.M.E., Alta. ✓

Door Stop

If cattle continually push out sliding barn doors from their tracks, an old horse shoe nailed to the frame as shown in the sketch will help keep the door in position.—S.H., Sask. ✓

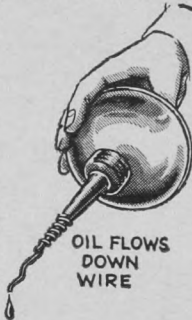


Safe Marker

When cutting glass or marking guide lines on it attach a strip of electrician's rubber tape to the bottom of the yardstick. The tape will keep the straight edge firm and prevent one of those costly slips.—H.M., Pa. ✓

Oiling Aid

If you are trying to oil a spot that is difficult to get at try wrapping a thin piece of flexible wire round the spout of the oil can. You will find the oil will run down the wire and right to the spot you are trying to get at.—D.McC., Ont. ✓

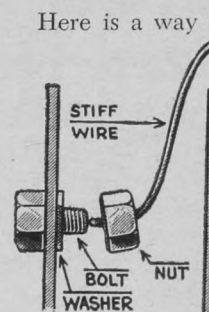


Brush Reviver

When a steel brush becomes dull and the wire ends are rounded, I grind it on an emery wheel. The brush works almost like new and can be made to last much longer. —P.M.E., Alta. ✓

Nut Guide

Here is a way to start a nut in a hard-to-get-at spot where you can't afford to drop the nut. Run the nut down a piece of wire which has been pointed and shaped as shown in the diagram. Hold the wire steady against the end of the bolt until the nut is started on the thread. —S.H., Man. ✓



Mitering Aid

Sandpaper glued to the face of a miter gauge will prevent the stock from shifting and increase the accuracy of the cut. —E.T., Sask. ✓



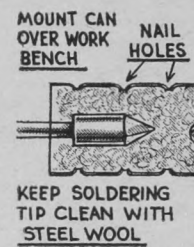
Homemade Funnel

Now that bleach comes in plastic containers, I take a used one, clean it well, and cut off the top of the plastic bottle to make a funnel. I use the gallon-size container for the

large jobs, and there are small sizes for other purposes. Both my wife and I find plenty of uses for these funnels.—A.S., Sask. ✓

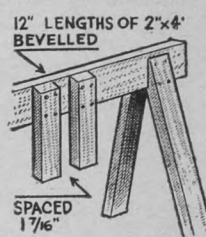
Solder Iron Cleaner

Keep the tip of your soldering iron clean and bright by twisting it occasionally in steel wool packed into a small can. The can is easily screw-mounted above a workbench for handy use. To prevent the steel wool from turning in the can as the iron is twisted, punch several holes with a nail so that the resulting ragged edges inside the can will hold the steel wool in place. —M.H.F., N.B. ✓



Frame Holder

This saw horse adaption helps make handling doors and windows easier when planing, sawing and sanding. Nail or screw two 12" x 2" x 4" pieces of lumber to the crossbar of a conventional saw horse leaving 1 7/16" between the pieces. Insert the door or window frame edgewise into the groove formed by the two pieces of lumber and handling will be made much easier. —M.M., Sask. ✓



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'EMBUTOX' CONTROLS: Perennial Sowthistle, Canada Thistle, Curled Dock, Stinkweed, Shepherd's Purse, Ragweed, Red-Root Pigweed, Wild, Ball and Wormseed Mustards, Lamb's Quarters, Annual Sowthistle.

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controls a very wide range of serious weeds in cereals, peas, flax, clovers, meadows, pastures.

'TROPOTOX' PLUS-64 may be safely used in peas and flax... seedling clovers, as well as established meadows and pastures... and in wheat, oats, barley, rye. It may be applied to the cereals in the very early stages of growth reducing weed competition early. Its selectivity permits effective weed control without harm to the crops—making heavier yields.

'TROPOTOX' PLUS-64 CONTROLS: Curled Dock, Ragweed, Red-Root Pigweed, Plantain, Shepherd's Purse, Wild Radish, Stinkweed, Lamb's Quarters, Annual Sowthistle, Wild, Ball and Wormseed Mustard, Hemp Nettle. **CONTROLS TOP GROWTH WITH SOME ROOT KILL OF CANADA THISTLE**—and **CONTROLS TOP GROWTH** of Bull Thistle, Perennial Sowthistle, Creeping and Tall Buttercup, Field Bindweed, Goldenrod, Horsetail.

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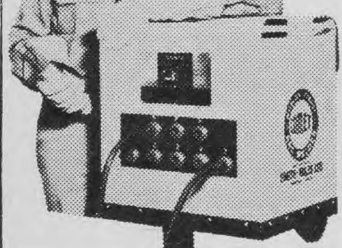
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Grain Driers Are Farm-Sized Now

IT'S time to take another look at on-farm grain drying. According to agricultural engineer, Bert Moggach, new farm-size driers can enable farmers to beat the weather, by completing their harvest earlier each fall, with fewer losses.

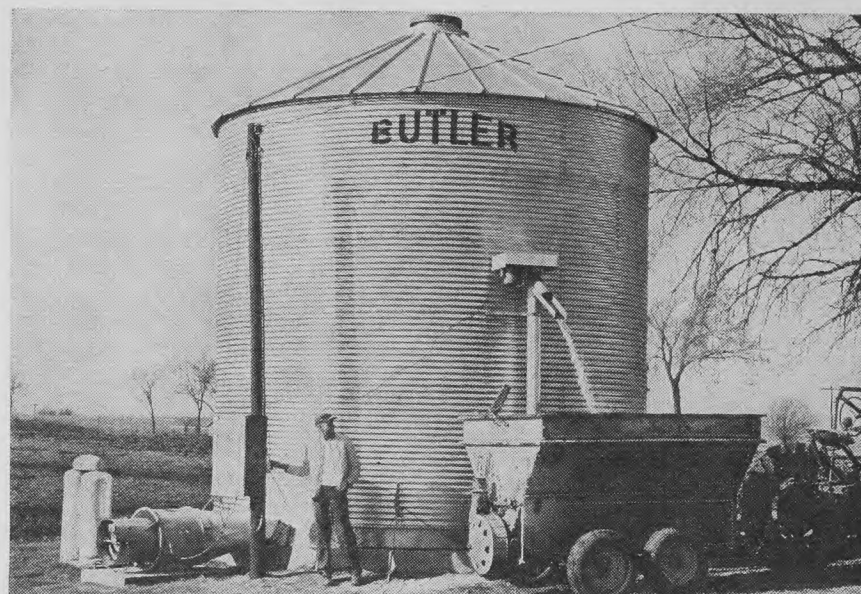
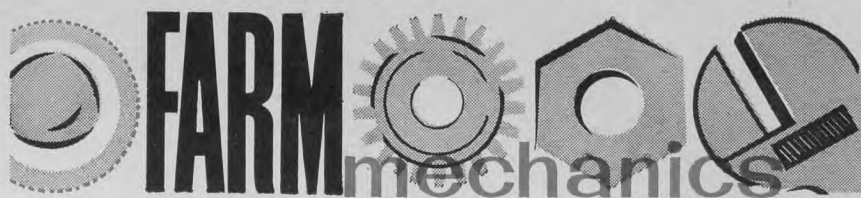
The Ontario Department of Agriculture Extension Specialist says there are three kinds of driers available: the portable batch type, the bin type, and the continuous flow drier. They enable growers to harvest their wheat or oats faster, because the combine can be operated early and late in the day, despite dew.

They can help corn growers get their crop off before fall rains start, and enable them to cut storage costs in half too. The cost per bushel of storage capacity is 60 cents for corn cribs, and only 30 cents for cylindrical steel grain bins.

What about the costs of on-farm grain drying? Iowa State University suggests, as a rule of thumb, that total drying costs should not exceed 10 cents per bushel (the sum of operating costs and annual fixed costs). This means that the maximum initial price that should be paid for a drier, would be:

for 5,000 bushels	-----	\$2,500
7,500 bushels	-----	3,500
10,000 bushels	-----	4,500
15,000 bushels	-----	7,000
20,000 bushels	-----	9,000

Iowa agricultural engineers go on to say, that the operating costs will generally range from 2 to 4 cents per bushel, for bringing the moisture content of corn down from 26 or 28 per cent, to 12 or 13 per cent regardless of the type of drier used. Overhead costs run about 15 per cent of initial purchase price for portable batch driers, 10 per cent for bin type driers, and 9 per cent for in-



Bin-type drier used either as a stationary batch drier or as an in-storage drier. These are suitable for smaller farms and have a long life expectancy.

storage driers. They don't change much whether a few hundred or

Bin-Type Driers

These can be used as stationary batch driers, or as in-storage driers. The initial cost—\$1,300 to \$2,500—includes: burner, fan, controls, and perforated floor, with the attachments for installing on a bin. They are built in sizes to fit bins of 1,700 to 10,000 bushels capacity.

Bin-type driers are suitable for smaller farms, because of their lower initial costs. They have a long life expectancy, and use heat efficiently. However, they don't dry grain as rapidly as some others, and they do require careful management.

Continuous Flow Driers

These have been common in elevators for years, but are now being manufactured in a size and at a price that some farmers can justify. Prices start about \$4,300. Hopper capacity ranges from 150 to 600 bu.

They require less labor than the others, because loading, drying, cooling and unloading are a continuous process. Less horsepower is required to push air through the grain, because of the narrow grain drying columns. They give more uniform drying than in-storage types, and there is less danger of grain damage from overheating. However, they are more expensive and have a shorter life expectancy.

Portable Batch Driers

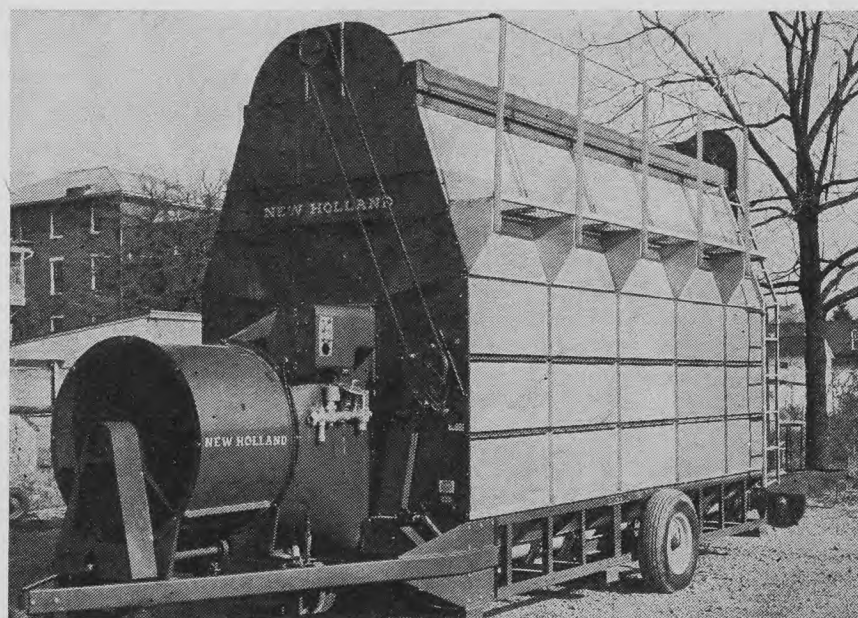
Priced from \$1,400 to \$5,000, or about \$10 per bushel of actual drier capacity, they range in size from 75 to 450 bushels. Drying time runs from 4 to 6 hours per batch. Since they are portable, they are particularly suitable for the custom operator. They give fast drying at high air temperatures. On the other hand, if they are operated at too high an air temperature, they can damage grain. They require a high initial investment and more labor, since they must be loaded and unloaded.



Continuous flow drier using natural gas utilizes tractor PTO for power.

several thousand bushels are dried.

Moggach compares the various driers now available, this way:



Recirculating portable batch drier. It is particularly suitable for custom operations. These need more labor but give fast drying at high temperatures.



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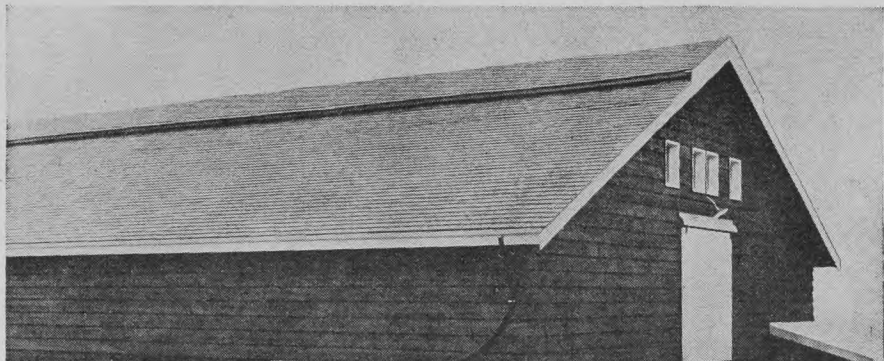
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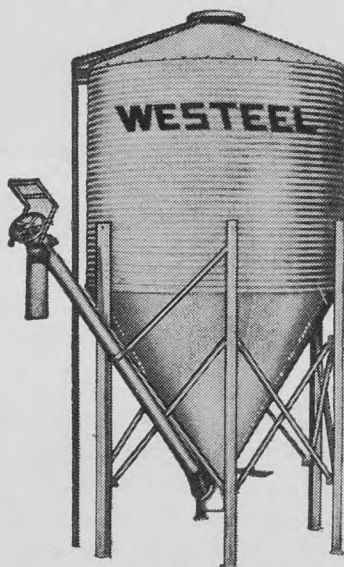
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FARM BUILDINGS

Stables without Windows



This cow stable without windows is on the farm of Tony and John Strybosch. It measures 104 feet by 36 feet, holds 46 cows and has time-clock lighting.

DAIRYMEN Tony and John Strybosch built one of Ontario's first windowless cow stables this winter. But it won't likely be the last.

Engineer Ed Brubaker of the Ontario Department of Agriculture who designed it, explains that the idea isn't new. Poultrymen have been using it with success for several years. In his view, it should be just as useful for livestock as for poultry. He cites two main reasons why he likes windowless buildings:

- they are less costly. It's cheaper to put up a plain wall, than to put up a wall and fit it with windows.
 - environment is more easily controlled. There are no windows where heat can be lost, or drafts originate. Walls are completely insulated. A suitable ventilation system can be more easily planned.
- "It adds up to this," Brubaker states. "It's easier to get a good dry warm stable when there are no windows."

Strybosch listened to the engineer's arguments last fall, and built his new stable without windows. And after going through his first winter with it on his Kerwood, Middlesex County, farm, he is more convinced than ever that the idea is sound.

"The building was warm and dry," he states. "I hardly missed the windows at all. I got used to not seeing out."

Strybosch Bros. began farming in 1956. Although they have only a manufactured milk market, they are confident that there is a future for the dairy cow. Since their old barn was in serious disrepair, they decided last year they would have to rebuild. Their first thought was to remodel the old barn. Then, they concluded it would be best to use the old barn for hay storage, and build a new single-storey cow stable, with milk house.

The cost of lighting their windowless stable has been small. Tony installed 22 60-watt bulbs in one circuit to light the building during the daytime. This is controlled by a clock to provide 14 hours of light

a day. Cost of electricity is only a few cents a day.

Another supplementary circuit (he didn't have this one completely installed when we called) will provide additional light when he is working in the stable.

Tony anticipates one other advantage from his new stable. He expects



Cows want feed, not scenery. Cows in this barn don't miss the windows.

it will remain cool in the summer, because it is so well insulated. There may be less trouble controlling flies too.

The stable is built with steel sheathing outside, 2" insulation bats in the walls, 3" in the ceiling, and plywood sheathing on inside walls, and steel on the ceiling.

Air intake comes through slots in the top of one wall, and is exhausted through two 12" fans which run steadily and two 20" fans controlled by thermostat.—D.R.B.

Keep Engine Clean

WHEN you remove the air cleaner or carburetor of an engine for cleaning, place a clean rag over the intake opening. Ontario Department of Agriculture engineers point out that this will keep dirt and foreign objects from dropping through the opening. A clean engine lasts longer.

You'll make the wisest choice whichever Chevrolet you choose!

These four different cars are alike in one very important way. Each is a Chevrolet. That means any one will give you more for your money in performance, beauty and comfort... plus far greater worth at trade-in time. However, each of these fine cars has its own way of being distinctive, too, because each is tailored to the interest of a certain kind of buyer. There's our

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big Chevrolet with its Jet-smooth ride, luxury and styling. Chevy II with its parkable size, sparkling performance and outstanding fuel economy. Corvair with rear-engine manoeuvrability and the instincts of a sports car. And the new Corvette Sting Ray, North America's most exciting car. Whichever Chevrolet you select you can be sure you made the wisest choice.



Shown above (top to bottom), '63 Chevy II Nova 400 Station Wagon, Chevrolet Impala Sport Sedan, Corvette Sting Ray Sport Coupe and Corvair Monza Club Coupe.

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I WAS JUST FIGURING...

by Cy Watkins



DON'T DYNAMITE YOUR BARN

Most farmers have thought about blowing up the barn . . . especially around milking time on a hot summer evening. You're hot and tired. The cows are short-tempered. And the barn's full of dad-drafted, pesky flies.

But dynamite isn't the answer. What you need is a good fly control program. Not only does it make milking a lot easier and keep the milk cleaner, but it makes you money to boot by getting you extra milk.

HOW IT PAYS TO PROTECT YOUR COWS FROM FLIES. In test after test, we find that cows that are protected from pestering flies while they're grazing, produce more milk than those that are not protected.

What happens is this. The cows that spend a lot of time huddled together fighting flies don't mow as much grass as those that are protected. This means they don't get the nutrients they need to maintain maximum production and the milk in the pail drops off. The losses due to pesky flies can amount to as much as 20%. For a 40-pound producer, that means about 8 pounds lost per day . . . or 240 pounds per-cow per-month! That's milk you ought to be getting but don't.

Regular recommended use of Watkins Dairy Fly Spray, sprayed right on the animals, protects your cows from flies and prevents much of this loss in production. Pays for itself many times over.

FLY CONTROL PROGRAM

1. Reduce Fly Population. One pair of flies could produce 5½ TRILLION other flies in one season if not controlled. (So it makes sense to "control" 'em.) Remove breeding material regularly. Spray walls and around buildings with a water spray mixed from Watkins Triple Duty Concentrate. (Contains Ronnel . . . the most effective residual fly killer I know of.)

2. Fog Barn Before Milking. Even with a good residual being used, you'll still have problems at milking time if you don't fog out the barn every day. Famous Watkins Pyrethrum Insect Spray is just the ticket. Flies will drop so fast and hard you can almost hear 'em hit the floor.

3. Protect Cows on Pasture. Use Watkins Dairy Fly Spray on cows to keep flies off while they're grazing.

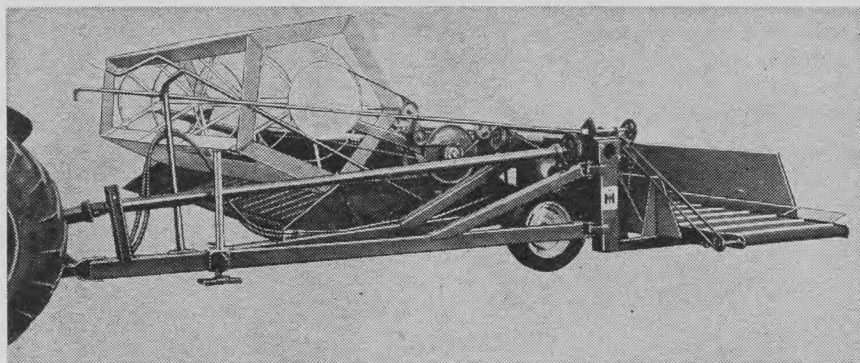
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WHAT'S NEW

High Capacity Swather



Designed for high capacity operation, this new pull-type windrower is available in 12- and 16-foot platforms. Hydraulic control is maintained from tractor seat. (International Harvester Company, Canada Ltd.) (419) ✓

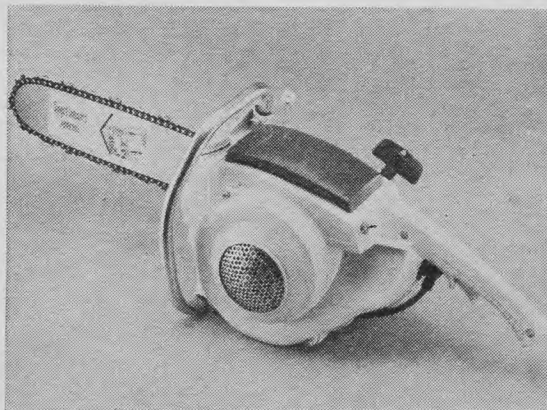


Compact Welder

This new compact arc welder unit weighs 55 lb. and provides 12 welding heats from 45 to 180 amps. Can be connected to 208/220 or 230 volt single phase power supplies. It comes equipped with electrode cable and holder, ground cable and clamp, adapter plug and welding helmet. (Union Carbide Canada Ltd.) (420) ✓

Lightweight Chainsaw

The new lightweight "Sportsman's Special" chainsaw is designed for the "cottage owner and week end tree cutter." It comes with a 15 inch bar and chain and is ideal for cutting fireplace cord wood, trimming woodlots and clearing light bush. (Remington Arms of Canada Ltd.) (421) ✓



Versatile Station Wagon



The new "Wagonaire" features a sliding roof panel to allow easy loading of bulky goods such as shrubs as depicted in the above illustration. Other features include a one-piece tail-gate roll-up rear glass and an optional fold-away tailgate ladder. (Studebaker of Canada Ltd.) (422) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man. Please quote the key number that is shown at the end of each item.

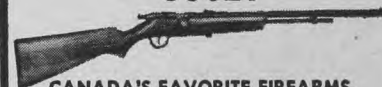
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THE COUNTRY GUIDE

The story so far . . .

Harry Purvis is a family man. He and his wife, Bonnie, and their two children, live comfortably in Riverview district. Harry seems slated for promotion in his banking career. He finds himself chairman of the finance committee for the new church being planned for the community.

THE RICKSHAW BOY

Part II

by CLIFF FAULKNER

THE first meeting saw Harry firmly installed as finance chairman. Everyone was full of ideas for the new church building. The Rector, who had brought a local architect along, smiled indulgently. Then he had the latter unroll plans of a building he himself favored. He pointed out that this plan already incorporated most of their ideas, plus a few more he was sure they would approve.

The blueprints were solemnly passed from one to the other.

When Harry's turn came he looked them over carefully. "This looks fine for a starter," he nodded. "We'll be able to judge better when we've had a chance to compare it with a few others."

The Reverend looked hurt. "Don't you like this plan, Harry?"

"Sure I like it," Harry assured him.

"This building was designed specifically for the needs of this parish," the architect told him stiffly.

"Just what is it you object to?" the Rector persisted.

"I don't object to anything," Harry said. "I only feel that we should look at a few others before we decide."

"When the Rector's gone to all the trouble of having plans drawn up I think the least we can do is show our appreciation," interrupted Fred Weeks, another member.

The rest nodded agreement.

Harry was about to protest further, then he remembered what T.P. had said about co-operating. He let it go. After all, what did it really matter.

"This is a vote of confidence indeed," beamed the Rector. "In a way, though, Harry is quite right. No plan is so good it can't be improved on. Now take a look at the back of the building here. . . ."

The others craned their necks.

"I'd like to see a part of this extended so the center portion juts out. Do you follow me? Then, if we put stained glass windows in here, the morning sun will cast a soft light on the altar. It would give the whole thing a rather wonderful effect, don't you think?"

Again the committee nodded assent. Even Harry had to admit the truth of this. He could see there were strong overtones of Madison Avenue in the new pastor's makeup.

"Then, of course, there's the lobby," the Rector went on. "Instead of putting mahogany here, why not American black walnut? Just about every home on this hill has mahogany."

At this point the architect added a discordant note. "The alcove alone would increase the cost by about \$5,000," he told them. "That walnut isn't exactly cheap either. None of this was allowed for in the estimate the board gave me."

"But the effect would be breath-taking, don't you agree?" the Minister insisted.

The architect nodded. "You get what you pay for all right."



All at once he wanted to be like Phil—to sink his teeth into a job which really meant something.

"Certainly you do," the Rector smiled. He looked at Fred Weeks specifically.

"Why don't we ask permission to borrow another \$5,000?" Fred suggested. "Got to have something that's a credit to our community."

"We'd have more to pay back," Harry cautioned. "What I mean is, I wouldn't like to see us go overboard. There's bound to be some extra costs we haven't figured on."

"You're going to run into conflicting interests there, Harry," another member chuckled. "After all, I imagine we'll be borrowing this money from Standard."

The Rector smiled diplomatically. "I'm sure we're all agreed that it would be a nice gesture to obtain the loan from the bank represented on our own committee."

Harry lapsed into an uncomfortable silence. He wondered if the Reverend had ever considered going into politics.

On the way home afterwards he tried to explain his feelings to Fred Weeks. "I just can't see

Bonnie thought of another boy, oceans away. Who would look after the rickshaw boy, if he was injured?



Illustrated by EMILE LALIBERTE

spending money on frills when a good part of the world hasn't even enough to eat."

"You're right," Weeks nodded. "Have you seen that ritzy new wing they're building at St. Michael's? And that isn't nearly as good a district as ours," he added significantly.

"The other night I saw a picture on TV," Harry went on. "It was about a rickshaw man and his son. They had nothing, Fred—absolutely nothing!"

"Saw it myself," the other chuckled. "Say, the old duffer could really make tracks with that thing, couldn't he!"

Harry gave up when he saw he wasn't getting through to him.

A FEW nights later, he got a phone call from the Rector. "Good news, Harry!" the latter said. "We've been authorized to borrow another \$8,000. That means we can have the alcove and the black walnut!"

"How much extra interest will this mean, I wonder?" Harry asked.

"Trust a banker to think of interest," the Rector laughed. "Well, that's why we have you on the committee. We have to have somebody to act as a sort of brake on our enthusiasm!"

"I'll leave you to work out the loan details, Harry. You can tell us about it at the next meeting."

Before Harry could ask for more information, the receiver clicked at the other end.

Bonnie was delighted when he told her about the loan. "Now you're

a cinch for that manager's job!" She cried. "You know, Harry, I was just wondering . . ."

"Every time you wonder it costs me money," he groaned.

She made a face at him. "Silly. No, I'm serious, Harry. With your new position don't you think we should sell this place and move up on the Crescent?"

"Holy catfish!" he yelped, "we didn't win a sweepstake!"

"Well it's only a few blocks. It's not as if Davie would have to change schools or anything like that."

"It's not the blocks I'm worried about, it's the bucks."

"But you'll be making more. You can't just stay 'put', Harry. Everybody else goes ahead. A lot of those people up on the Crescent lived on this very street when we first came."

"These days a man has to run like mad just to be able to stay 'put'," he grumbled.

BUT when he was thinking about it afterwards, the idea didn't seem so terrible. It might be possible, he reflected, if they could manage to juggle their present mortgage a bit. Crescent Drive had always been a goal of Bonnie's. The "elite" of Riverview lived there. It wasn't what *he* wanted, but why fight it. Maybe he just lacked ambition.

That was the way things stood when Phil Sommers called from the airport to say he had a few hours to kill during a stopover, and lit the fuse which was to blow these plans all cockeyed. The fact it was a

delayed action fuse in no way dampened the effects of the explosion. . . .

PHIL and Harry had been classmates at college. They hadn't seen each other for five years. Overjoyed, Harry invited his friend out to dinner.

"I sure wouldn't have known you, boy!" he cried, when they settled down for a talk afterwards. "You're as brown as a roasted chestnut. Put on a bit of weight too, by the look of it. Last time I saw you you were on the road selling something."

"Agricultural chemicals," Phil nodded. "Gave it up about two years ago."

"Now you're living in Rome, you say?"

"Yes. Working for good old FAO."

"What's FAO?" Bonnie asked.

"Food and Agriculture Organization," Phil told her. "It's a branch of United Nations. We're trying to increase food production in underdeveloped countries."

Harry looked interested. "I've heard about some of those projects. You know, we saw a TV feature awhile back. It was about a rickshaw man and his son. Sounds crazy I know, but it made me feel sort of guilty. Are things really that bad out there?"

"Worse sometimes," his friend said soberly. "In one district I worked in we doubled production by merely teaching them to use a common hoe. Trouble is, we never have enough trained people to help us."

"Funny you should go in for that," Harry said. "I had you picked for a real Philistine. Expected you'd be a big executive by now. No offense, but I didn't think you were the type to spend too much time helping the other guy."

"Harry! What a thing to say!" Bonnie protested.

"Any more than the rest of us, I mean," Harry added hastily.

"You're right, I wasn't," Phil grinned. "That's why I like to think the 'other guy' as you call him, has done a pretty good job of helping me."

"How do you mean?"

His friend looked a trifle embarrassed. "I can't exactly put it into words. But I remember a quote which hits it pretty close. It went something like this: 'I complained because I had no shoes, then I met a man who had no feet.'"

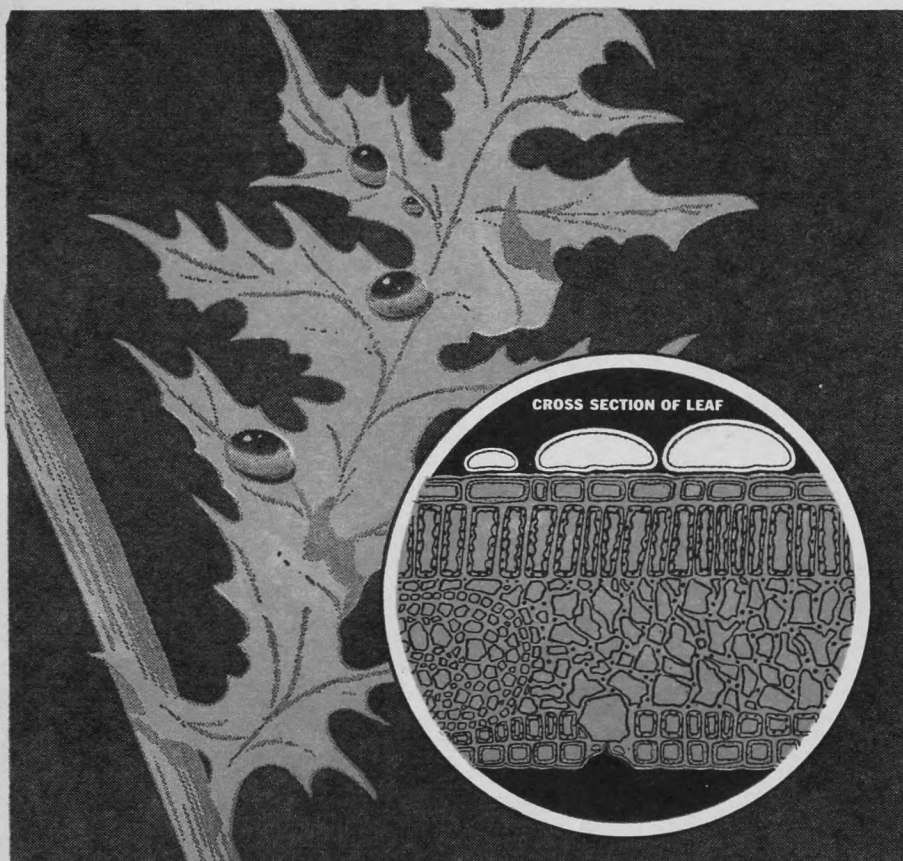
"I think I understand," Harry nodded. "You feel the job's given you a better sense of values. Before, you thought only of 'me and mine.' Now you feel a certain responsibility for all mankind."

"Something of that order," Phil admitted.

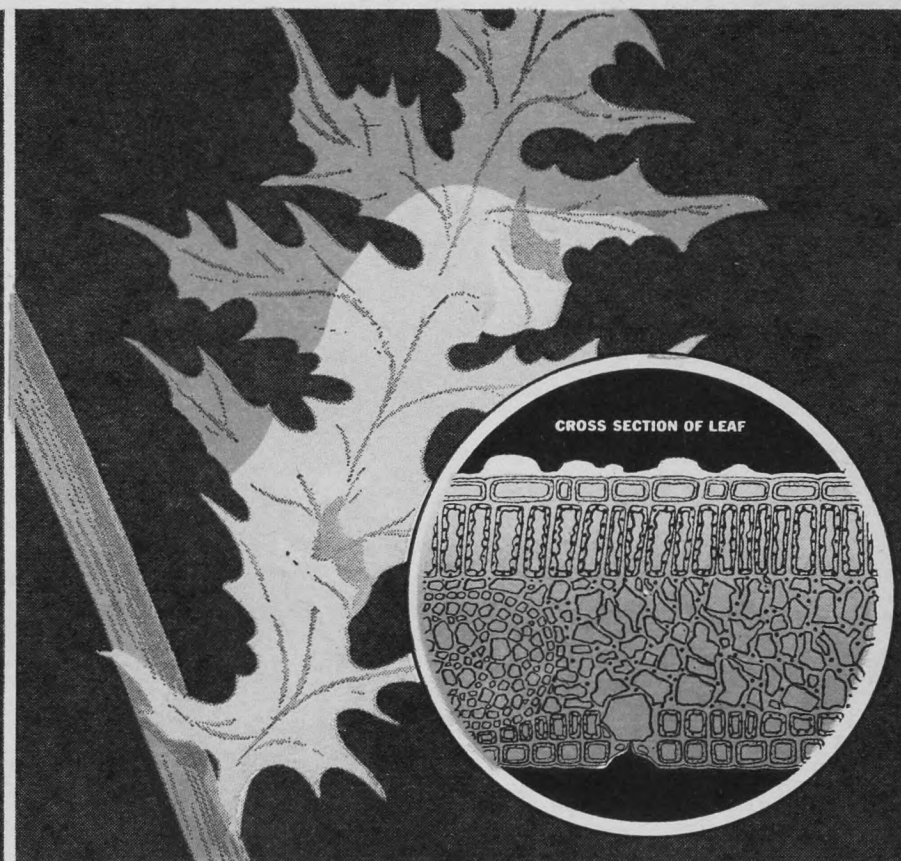
"That's good," said Harry. "In my job, about all I do is create a market for consumer goods."

"I wouldn't say that at all!" the other protested. "Just about everyone performs a service of some sort. But I do know my kind of work has been better for me."

"How does your wife like this job of yours, Phil?" Bonnie asked.



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"Where does she stay when you're wandering around the globe?"

"With me most of the time," he laughed. "We've lived in Rome, Siam—or Thailand, as they call it now—and Ceylon. Tina's a teacher, you know. Teachers are scarce out there. Believe me, she finds plenty to keep her busy wherever we are."

"You have any family?"

"Two boys and a girl," Phil nodded. "I don't think moving around has harmed them. They sort of 'go native' and adopt the food and customs of places we live in. That's a good idea for adults too. Less chance of a person getting sick in the hot countries if he can give up the heavy meals and tight clothing he's been used to."

"At least your kids should know a lot about the world," Harry said enviously.

Bonnie shook her head. "It still doesn't seem a good job for a family man."

"You could be right," Phil agreed cheerfully. "But enough of what I'm doing. What have you people been up to while I've been away? You seem to have built a snug little nest here."

"We get by," Harry admitted. Then he told his friend about the new job prospect. "It's not final yet," he said, "but I think it's in the bag."

"That's great!" Phil enthused. "What was it you majored in at college?"

"Agricultural Economics."

"That's right, I remember. You were in the Dean's class." He chuckled at some recollection.

"When old classmates get talking about school days it's time for a mere wife to leave," said Bonnie, getting up. "Anyway, I have dishes to do. Also kids to find and put to bed."

"How about us giving you a hand?" Phil offered. But she waved him away with a smile.

"Agricultural Economics," Phil mused, when she had gone. "How come you landed in a bank?"

"It's a long story," Harry told him. "You see, I was supposed to specialize in farm loans. Then, somehow, I got sidetracked and found myself in the main branch. I handle industrial accounts now. It's not very exciting compared with what you do."

"Nonsense!" cried Phil. "This old world needs you banker types to keep a brake on the rest of us!"

"That's the second time this month I've been called a brake," Harry observed gloomily. "Maybe what I need is to make a break instead of be one."

ALL at once he wanted very much to be like Phil—to sink his teeth into a job which really meant something. How did that song go now—"faraway places with strange sounding names"? Yes, that was it. Things like that were a part of Phil's life. The way his friend's eyes shone when he talked of the work FAO was doing told its own story. It was such a welcome change from the bored indifference—that "what's in it for me?" attitude you ran into everywhere in this country.

"Forget it," Phil advised him. "You've got a good break right now. Not everybody gets to manage their own bank. You'd find it pretty tough to give all this up for one of our jobs."

Harry shot a quick glance toward the kitchen. He lowered his voice. "You mean there are openings in FAO?"

"We have them from time to time," Phil nodded. "Now don't you get the idea I'm some sort of recruiting officer. I don't have a thing to do with appointments, understand."

"But sometimes you know if new appointments are to be made?"

"Sometimes," Phil admitted. "As it happens, we're in the market for a man right now. We need somebody to help set up marketing co-ops and farm credit schemes in Pakistan. I heard about it more by chance than anything else."

"You'd be in a position to recommend a fella, I suppose?"

Phil shrugged. "Like I said, Harry, forget it. With this branch manager's job coming up you'd be crazy to make a change. Boy, if Bonnie ever got the idea I was putting such notions into your head I'd have to take off so fast I wouldn't need an airplane!"

"I suppose you're right," Harry sighed. "Bonnie would be sure to blow her top. She'd just as soon sanction a trip to the moon. Get her more than a couple of blocks away from a shopping center and she wouldn't know what to do."

"Believe me, there'd be plenty for her to do," his friend assured him. "She used to be a nurse, didn't she? We never have half enough nurses to go around out there."

Harry looked at him suspiciously. "Are you sure you're not some sort of recruiting officer?" he said. "You know, I keep getting a sneaky feeling which says you didn't have a plane stopover at all. You weren't above playing a trick like that at college, as I remember."

Phil laughed outright as he glanced at his watch. "It's the commercial life you lead that makes you suspect everybody. Speaking of planes though, if I don't get a move on I'm going to miss one. I'd better say good-bye to Bonnie and the kids, then hit the road."

"I've waited too long for a branch of my own to chuck it now," said Harry, more to himself than anyone.

"Sure you have," Phil agreed from the doorway.

But at the airport he pressed one of his cards into Harry's hand. "In case you ever want to get in touch with me for any reason," he explained. Then he was away through the gate.

HARRY swore good-naturedly as he put the card in his pocket. This job with FAO hadn't changed Phil completely, that was for sure.

"Harry!"

He almost jumped when Bonnie spoke to him. Ever since he'd returned from the airport he'd been staring thoughtfully into the fireplace.

"You coming to bed?" she asked.

"In a minute."

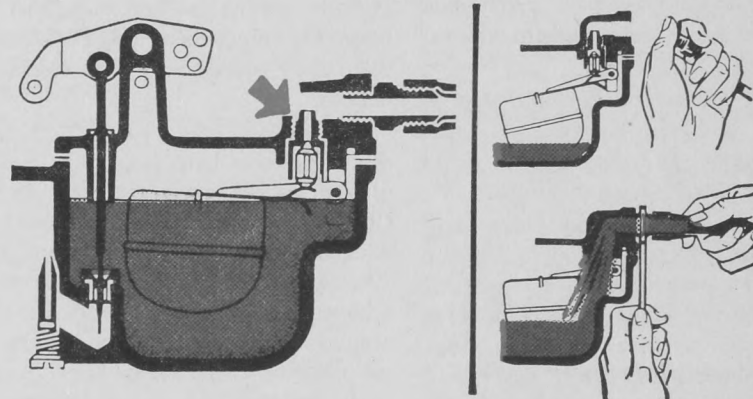
"Phil didn't give you any ideas, did he?" Bonnie eyed him sharply.

"About what?"

(Please turn to next page)

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QUICK CURE FOR CARBURETOR FLOODING



A tiny particle of grit which may come from your storage tank, barrel or gas tank can lodge under the carburetor float needle valve; this lets too much gasoline into the carburetor and causes flooding, stalling and hard restarting. You can often solve the problem with the following routine: disconnect the fuel line at the carburetor and plug it with a cork, a pencil or anything else that will fit. Then run the engine until you've used up all the fuel in the carburetor. Reconnect the fuel line, crank the engine, and the rush of gasoline into the empty carburetor will often flush the foreign matter out of the needle valve seat. If you have a friend but no cork, have the friend start the engine while you plug the disconnected line with your thumb. Same difference. An easy way to keep engines running sweetly during big seasonal temperature swings is to use Fire Chief gasoline. Texaco Fire Chief is climate controlled—blended in a seasonally-changing formula to make sure it is always right for the weather conditions in your area. Fire Chief is the regular-grade gasoline for profitable performance. Fire Chief is available on prompt delivery from your Texaco Farm Supplier—the man you trust for all your fuel and lubrication requirements.

IT PAYS TO FARM WITH...

TEXACO



"You know what I mean — about the song you're humming now, those 'faraway places and strange sounding names'."

"Don't be gooney!" Harry snorted. "What would I do in a spot like Pakistan—or Burma, or any place like that?" he added hastily.

Bonnie felt a surge of relief. They had a good, safe life here, she told herself. It had seemed a bit dull at first, it's true. But that was because she had been used to the constant bustle of the hospital. She had gotten over the feeling long ago.

"Well, I'm going to bed, even if you're not," she said lightly.

"Right behind you," yawned Harry.

As he locked the front door he wondered vaguely how it would feel to go out and bed down on Thirty-second Avenue. That concrete curb would make a mighty hard pillow, he decided.

WITH the Sunnyside job almost a certainty, Bonnie just had to share the good news with somebody. Tonight was the monthly meeting of their Women's Auxiliary. She could tell some of the girls about it. There wouldn't be any harm in that.

Molly Weeks was sitting beside her, looking as chic and self-

possessed as usual. Talking to Molly generally left Bonnie a little depressed. Molly always had a long list of accomplishments to recount—a trip south, a new car, rooms redecorated. It always gave Bonnie the feeling that she and Harry were falling farther and farther behind financially.

Fred Weeks owned a prosperous clothing store. He and Molly could buy, build or travel at will.

"I'm so glad for you!" cooed Molly, when Bonnie confided in her. "Harry will be on his own, you say? I do feel so sorry for anyone on a salary who tries to live up here!"

Bonnie reddened to the roots of her hair. Molly knew that even bank managers were paid a salary. She wished she hadn't mentioned the new job.

Before she could frame a retort, Bonnie heard their president calling the meeting to order. She seethed inwardly.

THE first motion dealt with a request from the new rector. He wanted the group to divert some of its missionary funds for a few items of much-needed equipment. Among other things, he wanted a mimeograph machine to aid in getting out church notices.

"Seems like a reasonable thing to ask," Mabel Greer, the president, said brightly. "The mimeograph would certainly be a handy gadget to have. Can we have a motion on this?"

Before she quite realized what she was doing, Bonnie found herself on her feet. "That money was earmarked for mission hospitals," she protested. "They just might find it handy to have some medicine and bandages too!"

"You can tell that gal's been a nurse," one of Bonnie's neighbors said good-naturedly.

Molly Weeks got up slowly. She composed her words as carefully as a matron arranging a bowl of flowers. "I think we should try to be practical about this," she said sweetly. "After all, our rector has honored us with a direct plea for help. The least we can do . . ."

A spatter of talking broke out. The president rapped her gavel. "Let's have that motion first, girls. Then we can argue about it!"

One or two sided with Bonnie, but, in the end, the motion carried.

During the hubbub, she noticed a newcomer at the meeting. Bonnie couldn't remember the woman's name, but she knew the latter's husband managed a branch of the Merchant's Bank.

"Looks like our new rector has most of the people going his way," Harry observed later, when Bonnie told him about the meeting.

"Sometimes I get pretty fed up with the whole lot of them," she sighed.

Then Bonnie remembered the woman she'd seen there. "Harry, what's the name of the manager of the Merchant's Bank at Sunnyside?"

"Norman Jewell," Harry said.

"That's the one!" Bonnie added. "His wife was at our meeting. One

of the girls told me this Jewell woman wants to join."

"I thought they were Presbyterians," he frowned. "Why would she want to come up here?"

"Harry—you don't suppose . . .?" she began.

He shook his head quickly. "Can't see how he could. The Board is supposed to sign the papers tomorrow."

Harry gazed at the carpet in silence. Tomorrow he'd hear for certain if the new job was his.

Looking at him, Bonnie wondered how two trained people managed to get to a point where a church mortgage held the key to their future.

"I'll phone as soon as I know," he told Bonnie next day, as he went out the door.

"I'll be at the shopping center this morning," she said. "Maybe I'd better call you when I get back."

"Don't call me, I'll call you," Harry grinned. "That's the traditional brush-off. Not a very good omen, I'd say."

She giggled, and her spirits rose a little. Harry really was a dear. "You know what I mean," she said, smiling.

WALKING down to the bus, she thought how nice it would be if she had a car of her own. It wouldn't have to be a very big one. Lots of the girls in Riverview drove their own cars. Molly Weeks had one, of course. But hers wasn't a small car. It was a flashy red convertible with lots of chrome . . .

Like the one just crossing the intersection ahead.

Suddenly there was a frenzied squeal of brakes. It was followed by a loud crash. Horrified, Bonnie saw that the car had mounted the curb and thudded into a concrete lamp standard. But it was the sight of the still figure beside a crumpled bicycle that sent her running forward. The boy and bicycle had appeared out of nowhere.

Bonnie recognized the car and driver as she drew nearer. It was Mollie Weeks who climbed out onto the sidewalk, dazed but unhurt.

As she knelt beside the huddled figure on the road, Bonnie saw that it was their paper boy, Jimmy Kiskick. The boy opened his eyes and stared at her blankly. Then recog-



Do BLESSED MEDALS Really Protect Us?

You see a Catholic with a religious medal hanging from a chain around his neck.

And if you don't understand what it means . . . and why he wears it . . . you may imagine, as some do, that he is merely ignorant or superstitious.

Catholics, of course, don't believe any more than you do that a mere piece of metal has supernatural value, even with a sacred image engraved upon it. Nor do they believe that the blessings derived from medals and other devotional objects come from the objects themselves.

It is the official prayer, the blessing of Christ's Church, that gives special value to a medal. The prayer is the appeal of the world-wide Church for God's blessing upon those who . . . with piety and reverence . . . associate themselves with a particular devotion. The medal is merely a sign or symbol of something that *does* possess spiritual power—the blessing and prayer of the Church.

Blessed medals, of which there are many, are called "sacramentals." Holy water, candles, scapulars and other devotional objects are also sacramentals, or devotional objects blessed and authorized by the Church as aids to piety and worship. Their use by Catholics is a matter of choice, not obligation. And they are not to be confused with the Sacraments, instituted by Christ Himself, which do constitute an obligation upon all Catholics.

Catholics believe . . . and the Bible confirms . . . that Jesus did establish His Church. He gave it the authority to teach, to baptize, to forgive or remit sins, to minister to His "flock." When

His disciples said: "Lord, teach us to pray," He taught them; and He assured them their prayers would be heard in heaven.

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...nition came, and he tried to smile. But the effort wasn't very successful. She felt him wince as a sudden pain shot through him.

"It's my neck," he gasped.

"Does it hurt badly?"

Jimmy nodded, biting his lower lip to keep from crying.

Bonnie patted his hand. "You might not think so now, but that's a good sign. If you couldn't feel any pain at all, I'd be really worried."

The boy lapsed into semi-consciousness.

MOLLY WEEKS was beside them then. No thought to arrange her words now. They spilled out frantically like people escaping a burning building.

"It wasn't my fault," she chattered. "I didn't see him. I stopped as soon as I could."

"I'm sure you did," Bonnie said. "Is he—is he hurt badly?" Molly faltered.

"Says his neck pains him," Bonnie told her.

Molly's face aged. "Is it broken?" she whispered hoarsely.

Bonnie shook her head. "Collar bone, I think. But I'm not moving him until a doctor gets here."

"I didn't see him," Molly repeated.

SOME of the people from neighboring houses had begun to collect around them. Bonnie asked one of the women if she would phone for an ambulance.

"And bring a couple of blankets," she added.

In the meantime, she took off her own suit coat and draped it over Jimmy. The action was automatic—keep the victim warm and quiet to reduce the danger of shock. Bonnie felt a momentary pang. It was her best suit. She had bought it only a week ago.

Then she remembered some words of Harry's, "new things are nice to have, but they're not worth fretting over." She smiled softly to herself.

All at once she was aware of Molly pulling at her sleeve.

"What'll I do, Bonnie?" the latter wailed, "what'll I do? Do you think this will get in all the papers?"

"You might try to locate the boy's mother," Bonnie told her.

"I'll get the kid's mother," one of the bystanders said. "He lives near me."

"You'd better go and sit somewhere," Bonnie advised Molly, not unkindly. "You look awful!"

She couldn't help feeling a little sorry for her. Molly was so completely out of her depth in this situation.

Then Bonnie noticed the child had opened his eyes again.

"I want my mother," he whispered.

"Somebody's gone to get her," Bonnie told him quietly. "You just lie still until the ambulance gets here."

"You won't leave me?"

Bonnie smiled and shook her head. "I won't leave until we have you all tucked away in bed somewhere,"

she promised. "You lie still now, like I said."

Reaching for one of the hot hands, she held it tightly. Pretty soon his eyes closed again. She was relieved to see he was smiling. Jimmy was going to be all right, she decided. She relaxed a little.

HOLDING the youngster's hand like this brought back a flood of memories—children, hurt and bewildered, thrust suddenly into the strange, frightening world of a big hospital—little hands reaching out for something familiar to clutch. But there were good memories too. And most of all a feeling of doing something worthwhile.

Bonnie could hear the wail of the siren drawing closer and closer. That too was familiar. The ambulance would be weaving its way through Sunnyside now. People would turn to stare. Help was never very far off for boys like Jimmy, she reflected thankfully.

She thought of another boy, oceans away, who lay on a street every night because he had no better place to go. Who would look after the rickshaw boy if he were injured?

Perhaps Harry was right about a person accepting responsibility for the needs of mankind. If he felt that way, did she have the right to tie him to a career she knew he had no real liking for? And what of herself? She was still a young woman—a young woman with special training too. Did she really want to settle into a comfortable rut for the rest of her days?

SUDDENLY she was impatient for the ambulance to get there. As soon as she was sure Jimmy was in good hands she had an important phone call to make.

"Harry?" Bonnie spoke breathlessly into the mouthpiece, and it wasn't entirely because she had

hurried to get there. "Has T.P. told you about the new job?"

"Not yet," he answered. "I'm to see the old boy before I go to lunch."

"Good. Tell him we don't want it!"

There was a pause, then she heard Harry's familiar chuckle. "You know, for a moment I thought you said, 'tell him we don't want it.' I must be going around in a daze."

"Silly. That's what I did say."

"But," sputtered Harry, "but we've got to take it! What possible excuse could I give?"

"Tell him you have a sick aunt—the one in Pakistan," she laughed, "because that's where we're going. After you wire Phil, that is."

T.P. added his share of "buts" a short while later. In fact, he was still spluttering like a wounded outboard when Harry left to go home for lunch.

Bonnie was waiting when Harry walked in the door. "Did you do it?" she asked.

He nodded grimly. "I did it all right. And I'm not so sure I shouldn't have my head examined."

She silenced him with a long, lingering kiss. It was like the day they had first decided they were "going steady."

Suddenly Harry chuckled. "You should've seen T.P.'s face. This was quite a shock you know."

"Say," he asked finally, "what made you change our minds?"

"A wife's prerogative," was all she would tell him.

The plane taking them east to meet Phil Sommers made a great, wide circle of the city.

"Look Mom, I can see Riverview down there!" Davie pointed excitedly. "And there's the Crescent—see, over that way!"

Harry and Bonnie exchanged smiles. Somehow the Crescent didn't seem so high from up here. ✓



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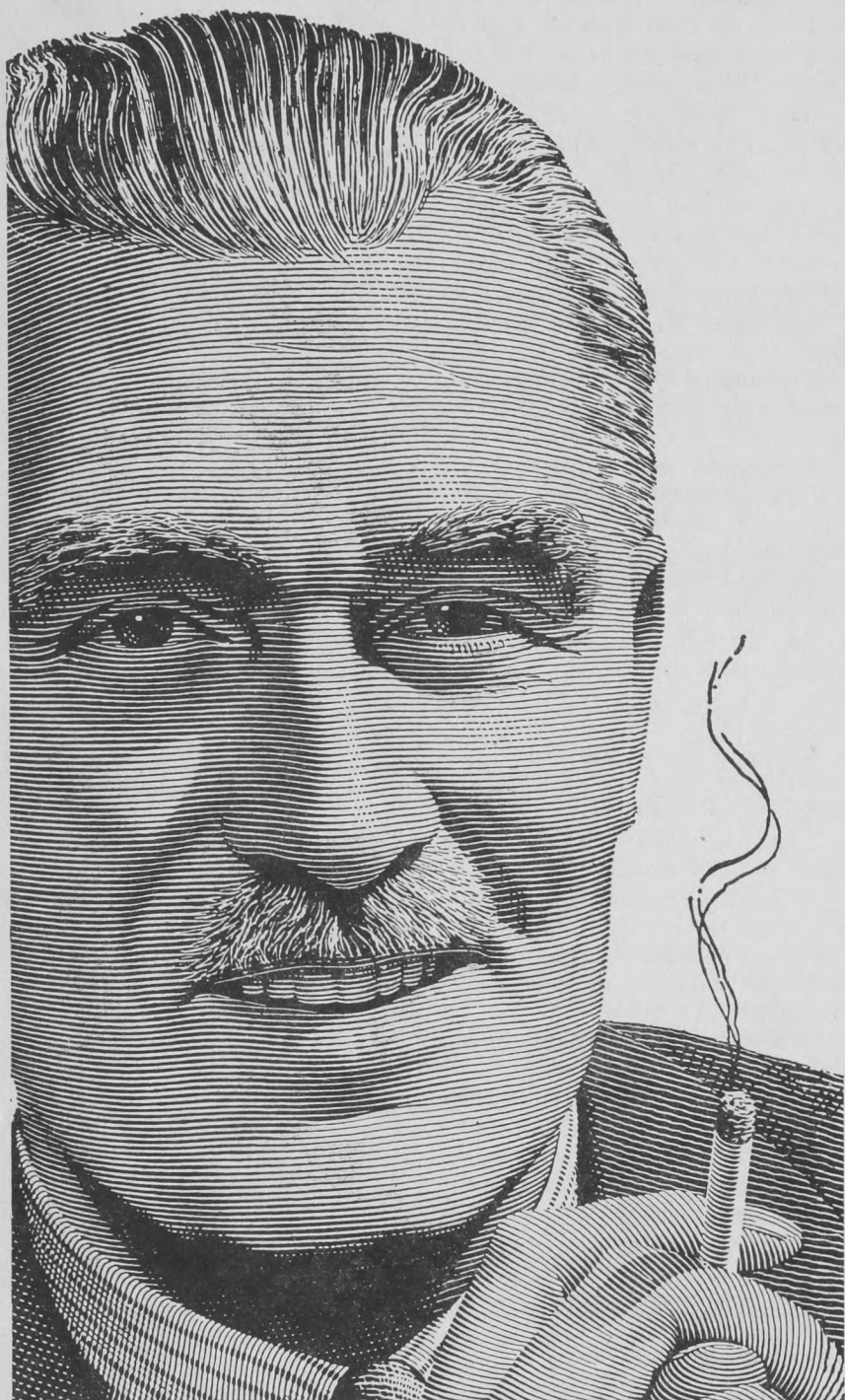
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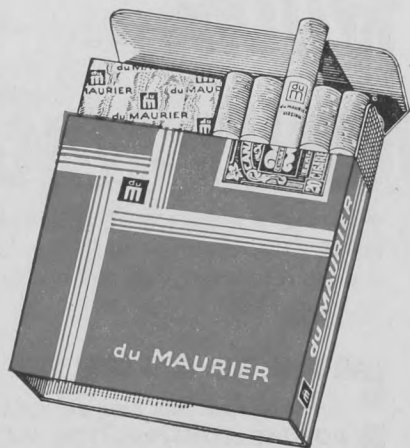
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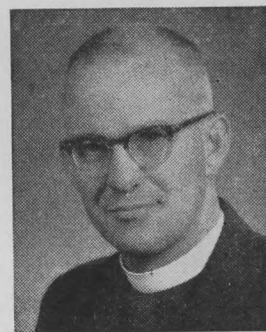
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Let's Think It Over

by THE VERY REV. M. L. GOODMAN



Remembered Spring

If anyone asked me what I'd most like to do on one of these fine May days, I'd have to say—"to walk along an Ontario stream through the fields and woods." This is no slight on the other provinces. It's because I was raised in Ontario and my walk would be an effort to reclaim the joys of younger days.

About now the white trilliums will be out—great clouds of them, like Wordsworth's golden daffodils. I'd expect to see and smell the pink and white hepatica and to find, here and there, a jack-in-the-pulpit. In the sunny spaces, nestled in the grass, there should be violets and in almost every fence corner, a blossoming chokecherry or a wild apple tree.

It would be the stream that would promise excitement. If I were lucky I might come across a great "muskie" spawning in the shallow waters—perhaps a fish as big as twenty, even thirty pounds. At the very least there'd be some suckers to remind me of the days when we used to sell them for five cents a pound, carrying them in burlap sacks from door to door.

So, in the spring, I look back; but you and I—all of us—must learn to look ahead. "The best IS yet to be—the last for which the first was made."

With faith and a blessed imagination, we must look ahead to a spring-time which we can never lose.

Suggested Scripture: Isaiah 40, 28 to end; Revelation 21, 1-7.

The Gossip Meter

Jesus said a good deal about neighborliness.

A good test of our true attitude toward our neighbors is in what we say about them, and **WHAT WE LISTEN TO** concerning them.

Here's a kind of "gossip meter"—how would it read for you?

1. The worst degree—the active gossip who enjoys and passes on the wildest tale and the slightest rumor without any discrimination or sense of responsibility.
2. Some discrimination—won't pass on rumors, but can't keep personal knowledge and judgment to themselves.
3. They will only talk about people they dislike.
4. Won't talk, but certainly like to hear the latest.
5. Won't talk, but will listen.
6. Won't talk, won't listen, just not interested.
7. Won't listen and will have only good things to say.
8. Best of all—actively concerned in "GOOD GOSSIP." Delight in relating the virtues and good deeds of others. Concerned with building up not tearing down.

Are there many good gossips? God bless them. The Christian should be in this last category. How does the gossip meter read for you? Does it give some indication that you love your neighbor?

Suggested Scripture: St. James Epistle, Chapter 3.

In Memory of God

There's an old story about a stained glass window which is supposed to exist somewhere. It is inscribed with these words—"To the glory of John Q. _____ and in memory of God."

Perhaps by accident the window states what is actually the case with a great many of us.

When did you last do something to the glory of God?

In the great age of Christian art and architecture the artist or builder often failed to put his name on his work. It was done simply "to the glory of God." In our day, to be worth doing, a project must fulfil one or both of these conditions—

1. Bring in some dollars.
2. Allow us to express ourselves.

God seems to have very little to do with it.

When did you last do something to the glory of God?

Suggested Scripture: Psalm 34, 1-3; Romans 11, 33 to end; Luke 1, 46-56.

Home and Family

The Country Guide's Magazine for Farm Women

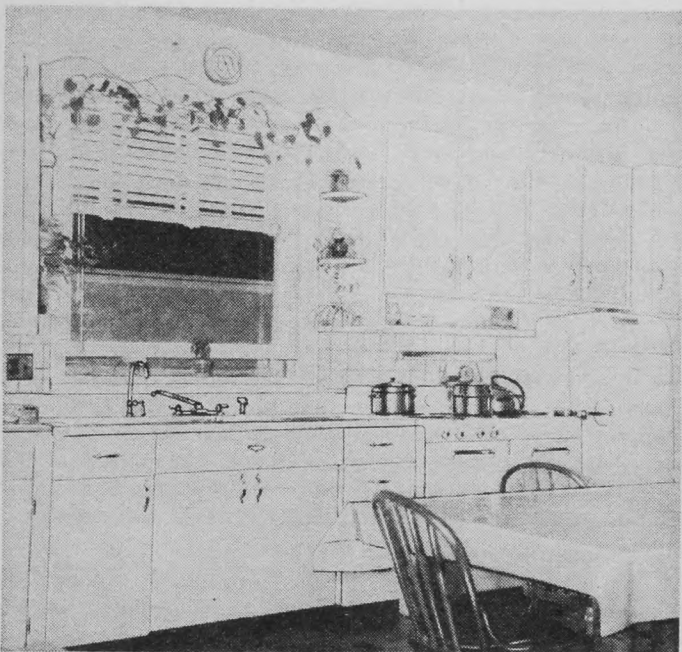
*The Arthurs like
their home . . .*

Light and Bright

by GWEN LESLIE



The Arthur house fronts on an apple orchard; a vast lawn sweeps its length.



KITCHEN. Appliances and storage are concentrated along the unbroken long wall in the kitchen created by closing over a door. The new window and use of white add to light.

IN their rambling brick home on Hillcrest Farm in Ontario's Grey County, Iris and Fred Arthur faced a problem common to many older farm homes. All the rooms lacked natural light. Iris turned her imagination and her hobby-carpenter husband to the task of modernizing and brightening it.

Throughout the house, they used white paint to give new life to the dark-stained woodwork and door frames. Sanding the wide old boards on the kitchen floor revealed a tawny wood grain which they preserved for its natural warm tone. The rest of the kitchen developed into a major project, and they haven't stopped making changes yet.

First, they closed over a door on a long kitchen wall and replaced a long, narrow window with a large one located over the new double sink. Kitchen cupboards extend along the wall length in both directions, enclosing the major appliances. By removing a pantry partition, the Arthurs made room for the

automatic dryer at one end of the large kitchen. White tile, applied half way up the kitchen walls, reflects as much as possible of the northeast light which falls upon it.

A light tweed-weave wallpaper, a large mirror and furniture in a light neutral shade make the living room airy bright. For the floor, the Arthurs chose an embossed inlaid linoleum in three tones of rose. It has proved a happy choice, standing up well to the wear and tear it receives from the four Arthur children (ranging in age from 5 to 16), from their parents and their friends.

As Iris says, "This living room is lived in—and I've been very happy at the easy care it requires."

Iris and Fred have also rebuilt the front entranceway. They used glass brick panels in vertical rows of five set in wood paneling at either side of the door, and lined the entrance area with plywood paneling in the same wood tone. To brighten the front hall, they papered the walls and stairwell in a gray, white and pale green pattern on a rose ground. The wood of the staircase they painted gray and white; gray on steps and bannister, white on the sides and risers. A felt-back vinyl runner blends into this scheme with its silver-gray leaf design on a white ground. Iris has found it bears stair traffic safely and quietly, and can be easily wiped clean.

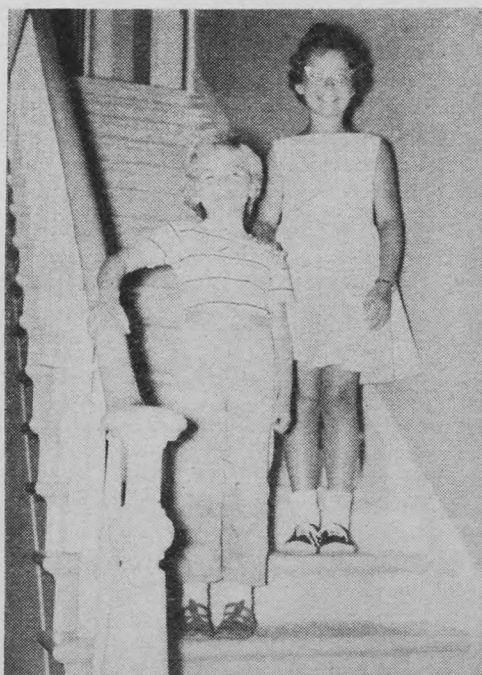
The Arthurs created a large dining room by removing the partition between two small rooms to the right of the center hall and stairway. Fred refloored the new room with narrow maple. When it was done, and the furniture in place, they found plenty of room at one end for the piano.

Upstairs, the house provides a separate room for each child. Iris appreciates this. As she points out, the children's needs differ. One must be up before another; one must go to bed earlier. The boys enjoy an added convenience: a separate stairway leads from the kitchen to their bedrooms at the back of the second storey.

Four active children fill the house with sound and fun. And who can say how much is owed to the light and bright surroundings in which they live? ✓



LIVING ROOM. Iris and daughter Catherine, 9, pose amid the light color values used in wallpaper, woodwork, furniture and floor covering to brighten their "lived-in" living room.



HALL. Nancy, 5, and Catherine contribute to the heavy wear borne by the vinyl runner on the Arthurs' paint-brightened stairway.

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KNOW ONTARIO BETTER

Imaginative crafts keep small
hands pleasurably busy on indoor play days

Projects for Little People

by DONNA SIEGEL

WITH the help of books on child care and the liberal use of common sense, most of us are equipped to handle the problems faced by our growing children. Once in a while, however, we run into a day that goes wrong. Bored with their usual activities, children ask, plaintively, "What can I do now?"

Next time your child hurls this question at you, answer him with one of these projects. They are our family favorites and they are not run-of-the-mill handicraft ideas. Each one allows the child to express himself artistically and to use his ingenuity. Best of all, they need a minimum of parental supervision and they use materials to be found in most homes.

Project No. 1

The World of Wax

Materials:

old candle
waxed paper
needle
dental floss

Place a sheet of waxed paper on the kitchen table. Light the candle, tipping it a little. Hold the candle over the paper and move it about so the wax drips on the paper in balls. As you wait for the wax to harden, thread a needle with the dental floss. Knot one end. Rub the dental floss with the candle to strengthen it.

When the wax balls are cool, scrape them off the paper with a spatula. Insert the needle into the center of each ball, stringing them one at a time on the dental floss.

The things your child can create with these wax beads are endless. It might be well to make a simple necklace first. Later, by varying the lengths of the strings and attaching them to others, the child can make a whole family of wax puppets (use more dental floss for the control strings), or a collection of wax animals.

Project No. 2

Making a Movie

Materials:

shoe box
scissors
old magazines
paste
paper
cardboard tube from a
roll of paper products

This project turns your youngster into a one-man movie industry for he writes, produces, directs and shows his own movie. Cut a peephole the size of a quarter in the center of one of the narrow ends of the shoe box. Cut vertical slits in the long sides of the box directly across from one another, near the opposite end. These slits should be about two-thirds the height of the box, and wide enough to allow the strips of

paper (the "film") to be inserted through them. Draw a square in the lid of the shoe box between the peephole and the slits. Cut three sides of the square, leaving the side nearest the peephole to act as a hinge. This skylight is opened when the movies are being shown.

Now it's time to write the movie script. This is done by pasting colored pictures from old magazines on long strips of paper which have been cut a little smaller than the slits in the box. These strips of paper may be made longer by pasting or stapling them together. The child might also like to subtitle the conversation or action under each picture. If he desires, he can paste black and white sport pictures at the end of his feature for a newsreel. He can even show coming attractions. Some youngsters prefer to draw and color their own "film."

To show the movie, insert the paper strips through the slits in the box, lift the skylight, and peek through the peephole. Use the cardboard tube to roll the film as it is being shown. This project is sure fire when accompanied by popcorn. Lights, camera, roll 'em!

Project No. 3

A Family Newspaper

Materials:

paper
pencil or pen
ruler
carbon paper (optional)

Is there a budding journalist in your house? Use your daily newspaper as a model and watch your child's imagination come to life. He might use the family name and call his paper The Simpson Gazette, or The Johnson Bulletin. Of course, he will be the editor.

On the front page he might place such news items as, Junior Wins First Prize in Spelling Bee or Mr. Smith Takes Family Bowling on Saturday. His sport page might include news of games among the community's small fry. He might even have a women's page with recipes and household hints. An imaginative child can make his own comic strip characters, puzzles and fillers. If you were willing, he could illustrate his articles with snapshots from the family album. This kind of newspaper would be a treat for out-of-town relatives.

Large pieces of paper can be folded like a real newspaper, or typewriter paper can be used whole and then taped along the left hand margin. Each newspaper page should contain three or four columns. An older child might be permitted to use the family typewriter. Use carbon paper for extra copies. We publish our family newspaper quite regularly. Don't be surprised if your editor does, too.

Project No. 4

Building a City

Materials:

bottom of a clothing box
cardboard
dried lima beans, macaroni, or spaghetti
a good all-purpose glue
dirt (optional)

It's difficult to list materials for this project because so many different things can be used. As your child builds, he'll have his own ideas for materials.

Start with a good, sturdy box. If you have no objection, dirt makes a fine foundation. Use it to partially fill the box and then pat gentle hills and valleys into place. The alternative is to use cardboard that has been painted green. Make a winding road of cardboard, sandpaper strips, or fabric. Trees can be fashioned from twigs or toothpicks stuck into buttons. Make foliage from sponges. Pine cones on sticks also make good make-believe trees.

Dried lima beans, macaroni, or spaghetti make admirable houses when glued together. Your young architect can design two-storey houses, split-levels, or ranch homes. Match boxes make excellent houses, too. Toothpicks painted white become picket fences. Little cars and small toy figures may be placed here and there. Lampposts of lollipop sticks with cotton tops are a nice touch. Moss or excelsior make fine grass.

Is there a child who would not be thrilled to have his city and eat it, too? Let him use shredded coconut for grass, lollipops for trees and marshmallows for houses with candy cane chimneys and life-saver windows.

These are some of the ways in which your child's creative talents can change "problem" days to project days. v

Mother Earth

*Mother Earth claims as her own
The largest family ever known.
To feed and clothe them, shelter too,
She labors all the seasons through,
Producing with rare skill indeed
The makings of their every need,
Then saying from a kindly heart,
"Come now, my children. Do your part."*

*Mother Earth with skill and grace
Maintains a lovely dwelling place,
Wherein to labor and to rest,
And keep life at its lovely best.
For those whose sun sinks in the West
She decks a lovely place to rest.
And says as others make their start,
"Come now, my children. Do your part."*

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

Mildred and Tom Usher use trees and shrubs to protect the garden in which they bring seed catalog colors to life



Curving flower beds surround the Usher home and give it a colorful frame. [Guide photos]

They Plant for Pleasure

by **ELVA FLETCHER**

Home Editor

BEST selling books appear to fall into two broad categories — the beautiful and the banned. Seed catalogs, by virtue of their content, fall into the first category. For Mildred and Tom Usher, Jr., of Scollard, Alta., seed catalogs are keys to a well-planned garden.

The Usher operation at Scollard is a family affair shared by Tom and his father. They run Hereford cattle on five sections of land that is watered by the Red Deer River as it snakes its way in a southerly direction through the Alberta badlands.

Tom's parents were early settlers in the district and they brought into the new land an old-world desire to beautify the site they selected for their home.

From them Tom inherited his love of all growing things, particularly flowers. Over the years a lot of his love for flowers has rubbed off on his wife Mildred. They share a common interest in making their home grounds a place of beauty.

FROM Scollard the road to the Usher place drops down into a coulee and U-turns upward onto a driveway that is lined on its one side by tree plantings. More tree plantings enclosed the Usher home and gardens and protect both from prevailing winds.

A few steps beyond the gate into the home grounds, a low hedge curves gently along the walk that leads to the house. Beyond the hedge curving flower beds rim the thickly tufted lawn and press back toward the trees that frame them. Flower beds also frame the house. Each bed is a small garden of itself, and this is the basic secret to Tom's successful gardening. Beyond a high

hedge lies still another garden, this one an attractive planting of vegetables, flowers and fruit-bearing shrubs.

Because Tom grows almost everything from seed, catalogs and gardening journals are important to him. For this reason the year's outdoor gardening starts with their arrival. You see the results of Tom's professional-like approach to selection and planning throughout the summer.

Some flower beds vary only within a specific variety from year to year. Marigolds are one example. The Usher garden traditionally contains one bed planted entirely with this old-fashioned flower. Still, that one bed will include varieties that range all the way from the small, pungently scented French marigold to the larger, scentless samples of the seedsman's art.

By contrast Tom always tries to achieve some new effect in each year's plantings, both in terms of variety and color. For example, last year he used masses of giant white stocks and purple asters in one bed. Large groupings of giant snapdragons, petunias, alyssum and other annuals are similarly used in other parts of the garden. So are dahlias and begonias.

TOM is also a greenhouse gardener. A large heated one is in use the year round; the second one is used during the growing season only. But whatever the season, there's a feast for the eyes in the larger of the two. Here visitors may enjoy the usual and the unusual—figs, holly from Scotland, grape vines, a passion plant. He also grows a lot of tomatoes in this greenhouse. Tomatoes, as with the other growing things in the Usher garden, are grown to specification:

they must be up to show standards. During the winter this greenhouse houses the chrysanthemums that are brought in from outdoors.

Once each year the Ushers lend their garden to the Red Deer River Garden Club for an after-church garden party. Weather permitting, this event is customarily held on the second Sunday in August. The Club, which takes in the area south of Scollard to Morrin, has 22 members. Members have two common interests: they all own green thumbs and they all enjoy flower and shrub talk. And so they give the Ushers' garden a thorough inspection. Usually about 100 people come with their picnic baskets to enjoy the tea that is served by the senior Ushers.

This Club, of course, is one of the Ushers' special interests. Started as a community project during the last war, the Club had its 18th annual show in the Rumsey Community Hall last year.

Community interest in the Club is high. That interest is reflected in the large number of entries in each class every year. Last year they added up to nearly 500. Youngsters, too, have an opportunity to exhibit their best produce in the show. They also compete in a children's garden section. Judging this latter section last year Tom traveled nearly 200 miles.

Successful gardening in areas subject to extremes of climate is a continuing battle. Tom, of course, learned this from experience. "You have to work for everything you get in the garden," he says.

Where the Ushers live, for example, warm moist chinook winds roll down the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and compete with polar winds. The alternate melting and freezing makes it difficult to winter fruit trees or anything but the hardiest perennials. Insects demand constant spraying.

To meet these problems he looks for such hardy shrubs as the Missouri black currant. This grows well for him and produces fruit freely. Because it is difficult to winter perennials he plants hundreds of annuals. And, according to Mildred, he "buys enough bulbs to fill a greenhouse."

While the garden does represent many hours of thought and care, the end result for the Ushers is a deep sense of satisfaction. For their family and friends it is a garden of superlatives. And it helps to explain why seed catalogs are likely to be best sellers for a long time to come. V



Family and friends can walk in beauty in every part of the garden. Here giant snapdragons reach skyward.



Tom does a lot of his gardening in early morning hours before starting on the day's chores.

Jam-Pot Plans for Summer

DOES it seem early to talk of jars by the row — sparkling jellies and rich-hued jams? Truly, it seemed so to us. But we remember other years. Although summer asserts herself gradually, the fruit-full days tumble upon us in rapid succession.

This year we thought we'd plan ahead. So we started to sort new and old recipes, select the ones to be used this year, and file them close at hand. If you are doing the same, you might like to clip the recipes below, for use later in the season.

Strawberry Jam

3¾ c. prepared fruit
¼ c. strained lemon juice
7 c. sugar
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin

Completely crush (one layer at a time) about 2 quarts fully ripe strawberries. Measure 3¾ cups into a very large saucepan. Add lemon juice. Add sugar to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over high heat and boil hard for 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in liquid fruit pectin. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly (this prevents floating fruit). Ladle quickly into sterilized glasses and seal with melted paraffin. Yields about ten 6-oz. glasses.

Variations

Spiced Strawberry Jam. Follow recipe above, adding ½ teaspoon each of allspice, cinnamon, and ground cloves, or any desired combination of spices, to crushed strawberries.

Lemon Strawberry Jam. First, scald glasses as usual. In the bottom of each glass place ¼ teaspoon grated lemon rind. Follow jam recipe above, ladle into glasses, and stir quickly to blend flavors. Seal.

Orange Strawberry Jam. Substitute orange rind for lemon rind as suggested above.

Half Hour Jam

5 c. diced rhubarb
1 pkg. strawberry jelly powder
6 c. sugar
1 c. drained, canned crushed pineapple

Combine washed, diced rhubarb and sugar in a large kettle. Bring to boil and boil 15 minutes. Add pineapple and jelly powder and bring to a boil. Pour into sterilized jam jars and seal. Yields about 4 pt. jam.

Basic Uncooked Jelly

(Concord Grape, Raspberry or Strawberry)

3 c. prepared juice
6 c. sugar
¾ c. water
1 pkg. powdered fruit pectin

Wash, stem and thoroughly crush about 2½ quarts Concord grapes, 2½ quarts red raspberries or 2 quarts strawberries. Place crushed fruit in a jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure 3 cups juice into a large bowl or pan. (Three cups of bottled grape juice may be used, if desired.)

Measure sugar and add to juice. Mix well. Combine water and powdered pectin in a small saucepan. Bring to a boil and boil hard for 1 minute, stirring constantly. Stir into fruit juice. Continue stirring about 3 minutes. (There will be a few remaining sugar crystals.) Ladle

For most of us, rosy rhubarb is the first of the new season's harvest. Using kitchen-tested recipes, we preserve its abundance for future months. A Spicy Rhubarb Conserve combines native freshness with raisins, almonds and pungent ginger from foreign fields.

[Certo photo]



quickly into sterilized jelly glasses. Cover at once with tight lids, and let stand 24 hours at room temperature. Then store in the freezer. If jelly will be used within 2 or 3 weeks, it may be stored in the refrigerator, rather than the freezer. Yields about 8 medium (8-oz.) glasses.

Spicy Rhubarb Conserve

6 c. prepared rhubarb
1 c. water
1 T. finely chopped preserved ginger
1 c. seeded raisins
½ c. finely chopped almonds
1 tsp. grated lemon rind
1 tsp. grated orange rind
5 c. sugar
1 c. firmly packed dark brown sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

Wash about 2 pounds of rhubarb and chop or slice very fine. Measure 6 cups into a very large saucepan; add water, ginger, raisins, almonds, lemon rind, and orange rind.

Measure sugars and set aside. Stir powdered fruit pectin into fruit mixture in saucepan and mix well. Stir over high heat until mixture comes to a hard boil. Stir in sugars immediately. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and skim off foam with a metal spoon. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into sterilized glasses and cover at once with ½ inch of hot paraffin. Yields about 10 medium glasses.

Black Currant Butter

4 c. prepared black currants
2½ c. water
6 c. sugar
2 T. lemon juice

Rub black currants, about a cupful at a time, in an old towel to loosen as many of the blossom ends as possible. Pick over, wash and drain enough currants to measure 4 cups.

Grease a large preserving kettle with butter; add currants and water. Bring to a boil, stirring occasionally. Boil gently for 20 minutes.

Press currant mixture through a coarse sieve, discarding any bits of skin which do not pass through. Return puree to saucepan and add sugar. Bring to a boil, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Boil, stirring often, for 10 minutes. Add lemon juice and boil 2 minutes longer. Remove from heat and

pour into hot, sterilized glasses. Seal and label jars. Yields about eight 6-oz. jars.

Heavenly Jam

4 oranges
2 lemons
12 pears
12 peaches
12 apples
Sugar
Drained maraschino cherries, optional

Put oranges and lemons through the food chopper, using the medium blade. Boil gently in a large kettle while preparing the other fruits.

Peel pears, peaches and apples. Put through food chopper, using the medium or coarse blade. Add to first mixture. Measure the fruit and add 1 cup sugar for each cup of fruit. Cook slowly, stirring constantly, until sugar is dissolved. Then cook rapidly until thick and clear (about 30 minutes). If using maraschino cherries, add just before removing from heat. They give the jam a pink hue.

Ladle into sterilized jars, cool and seal with melted paraffin. Top with clean lids, and label. Yields about 7 pints of jam.

Apricot Marmalade

4 c. prepared fruit (2 oranges, 2 lemons, 1 qt. ripe apricots)
7 cups sugar
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin

Remove skins in quarters from 2 medium-sized oranges and 2 medium-sized lemons. Lay quarters flat; shave off and discard about half the white part. With a sharp knife or scissors, slice the remaining rind very fine. Add 1 cup water and ½ teaspoon soda; bring to a boil and simmer, covered, for 10 minutes. Stir occasionally during cooking. Section or chop the peeled fruit; discard seeds. Add pulp and juice to the undrained cooked rind and simmer, covered, 15 minutes longer. Pit (do not peel) about 1 quart fully ripe apricots. Cut in pieces and chop very fine or grind. Combine fruits and measure 4 cups into a very large saucepan.

Add sugar to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over high heat; boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in the liquid fruit pectin. Skim off foam with a metal spoon, then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly and prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into glasses. Cover at once with ½ inch hot paraffin.

by GWEN LESLIE
Food Editor

Grape Jelly and Butter

5 qt. ripe Concord grapes
6¼ lb. sugar
1 bottle liquid fruit pectin

Stem about 5 quarts fully ripe Concord grapes and crush thoroughly. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place in a large sieve lined with a double thickness of cheesecloth, and drain. Use juice for making jelly; use pulp in sieve for butter.

Grape Jelly

4 c. grape juice
7 c. sugar
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin

Mix juice and sugar in saucepan. Bring to a boil over high heat, stirring constantly. At once stir in liquid fruit pectin. Bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim off foam with a metal spoon, and pour quickly into sterilized glasses. Cover jelly at once with ½ inch hot paraffin. Yields about 10 medium glasses of jelly.

Grape Butter

5 c. grape pulp
7½ c. sugar
½ bottle liquid fruit pectin

Put fruit pulp through sieve. Measure 5 cups into a very large saucepan. Add sugar and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over high heat, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat; at once stir in liquid fruit pectin. Skim off foam with a metal spoon, then stir and skim for 5 minutes to cool slightly (to prevent floating fruit). Ladle into sterilized glasses. Cover at once with ½ inch hot paraffin.

Peach and Plum Jelly

3½ c. juice (about 1½ qt. ripe peaches and 1 qt. ripe plums)
¼ c. lemon juice
7 c. sugar
1 bottle liquid fruit pectin

Pit (do not peel) about 1½ qt. fully ripe soft peaches. Crush thoroughly. Crush (do not peel or pit) about 1 qt. fully ripe plums. Combine fruits. Add ¼ cup water; bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure 3½ cups juice into a very large saucepan. Squeeze and strain the juice from 2 medium-sized lemons. Measure ¼ cup lemon juice into saucepan with the peach and plum juice.

Add sugar to juices in saucepan and mix well. Bring to a boil over high heat, stirring constantly. At once stir in liquid fruit pectin. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim off foam with a metal spoon, and pour quickly into sterilized glasses. Cover jelly at once with ½ inch hot paraffin. Yields about 11 medium glasses of jelly.

Damson Plum Jam

8 c. Damson plums
3 c. water
7 c. sugar

Wash plums. Add water, bring to boil and precook, uncovered, 15 minutes. Add sugar, bring to a boil and boil, uncovered, to jam stage (6 to 8 minutes). Remove as many pits as possible as they rise to the surface. Ladle into sterilized jam jars and seal with melted paraffin. Yields 7½ cups of jam.

Barbecued Hamburger Mix Saves Meal-Making Time

IT takes only a little more time to make up a 10-cup recipe for this barbecued hamburger mix than it would take to prepare enough for just one meal! And from this multi-purpose mix you can prepare a variety of main course dishes—from freezer to table in a matter of minutes. Select your favorite from the suggestions below.

Barbecued Hamburger Mix

4 medium onions, 4 lb. hamburger
chopped 4 tsp. salt
3 cloves garlic, ½ tsp. pepper
finely chopped 3 T. Worcester-
shire sauce
2 c. chopped celery tops Two 12-oz. bottles
catsup
¼ c. fat catsup

Pan-fry the onion, garlic and celery in fat in a large kettle. Add hamburger and stir while it cooks until all redness disappears from the meat. Stir in salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce and catsup. Simmer 20 minutes. Skim off excess fat. Yields 10 cups.

To Freeze: Cool quickly. Spoon mixture into five 2-cup containers. Seal. Label with name and date and freeze at 0°F. or lower. Do not stack packages until thoroughly frozen.

To Thaw: Place container of the mix in hot water or under running hot water just long enough to allow mixture to slip out of the container.

Use It in Buns

Heat the mix slowly in a skillet. When hot, fill hot buttered hamburger buns, allowing ¼ cup mixture per bun.

In Chili Con Carne

Heat the mix in a skillet with an equal measure of canned red kidney beans. Season with chili powder.

Spaghetti with Barbecued Hamburger Mix

Heat the mix in a saucepan or skillet. Add a dash of cayenne pepper and garlic salt, if desired. Serve on hot cooked spaghetti and sprinkle with grated Parmesan cheese.

Hamburger-Noodle Skillet

Heat 2 cups of mix in a skillet with 2 cups cooked noodles and 1 cup canned mixed vegetables. Stir to combine. Sprinkle ½ cup shredded cheese and ½ teaspoon chopped parsley over top. Do not stir. Heat just long enough to melt the cheese. Serve from skillet. Yields 4 to 6 servings.

Hamburger-Rice Skillet

Heat 2 cups of mix in a skillet. Add 2 cups cooked rice, 1 cup canned kernel corn, ¼ tsp. thyme, and ½ cup chopped green pepper, if desired. Simmer a few minutes to blend flavors and to cook the green pepper. Yields 4 to 6 servings.

Stuffed Green Peppers

Follow directions above for Hamburger-Rice Skillet. Spoon mixture into 8 hollowed-out green peppers. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven at 375°F. for about 50 minutes. Yields 4 servings of 2 peppers each.

Hot Stuffed Rolls

Thaw Barbecued Hamburger mix in the refrigerator. Mix in some shredded cheese, if desired. Spoon generously into hollowed-out wiener buns or French rolls. Wrap the stuffed rolls individually in aluminum foil and heat in a moderate oven at 350°F. or on a picnic grill for about 30 minutes.

Mock Pizza

Thaw Barbecued Hamburger Mix in the refrigerator. Spoon generously over lightly toasted English muffins and cover with sliced or shredded cheese. Sprinkle with oregano. Broil until cheese is bubbly.—G.L. ✓

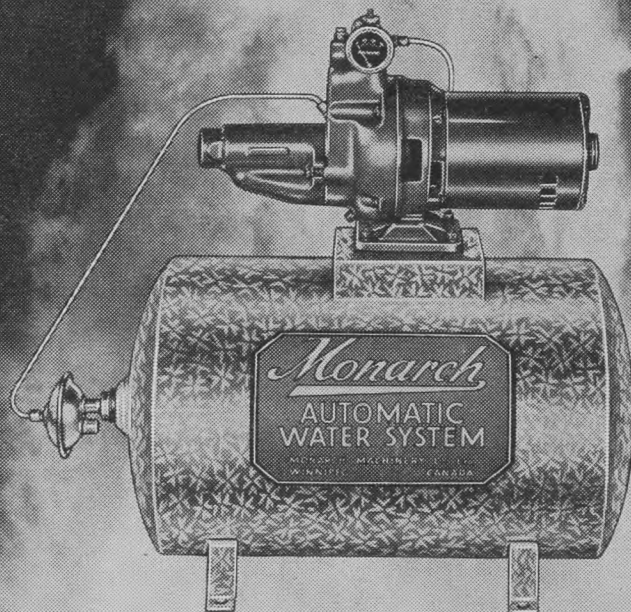
* * *

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart



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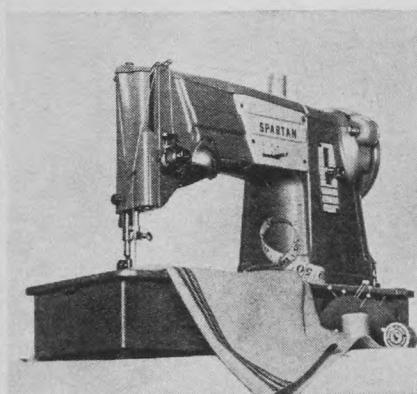
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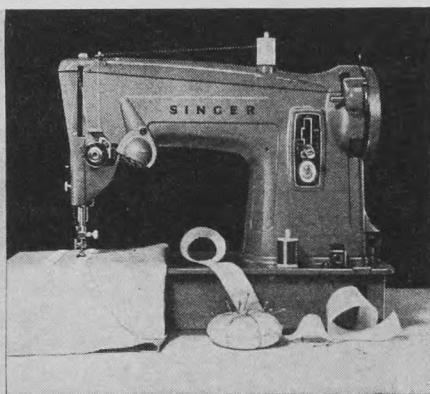
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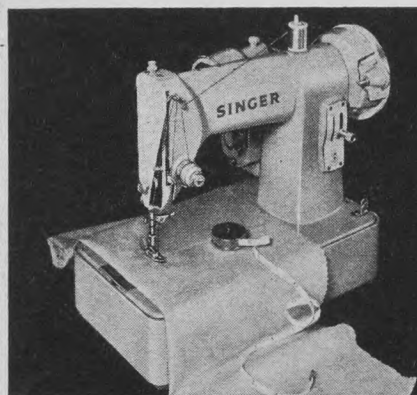
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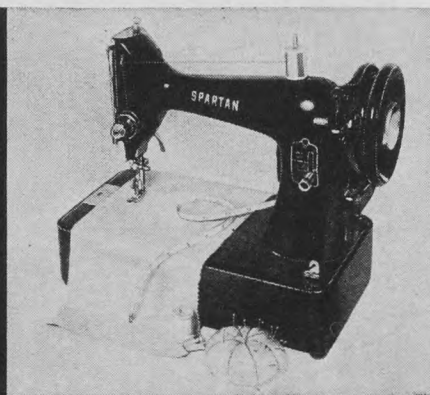
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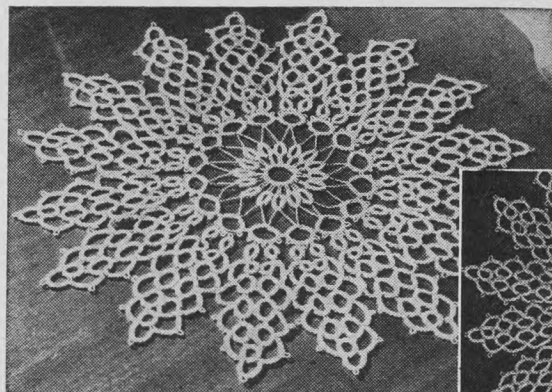
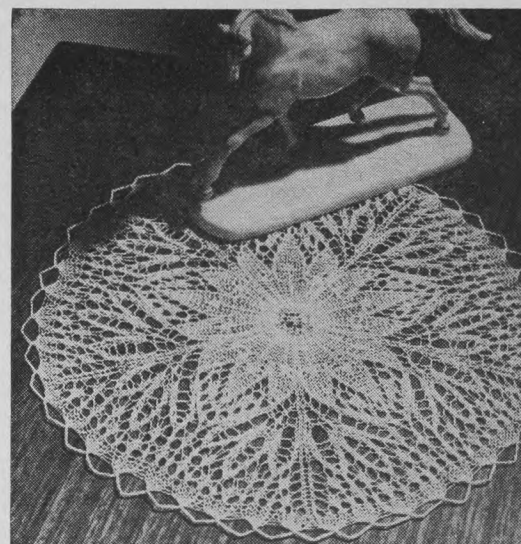
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HANDICRAFTS

Doilies

Knit the delicate tracery of this fine doily from instructions on Leaflet No. K-8233, 10¢. Your own handwork adds interest to your home's decor.

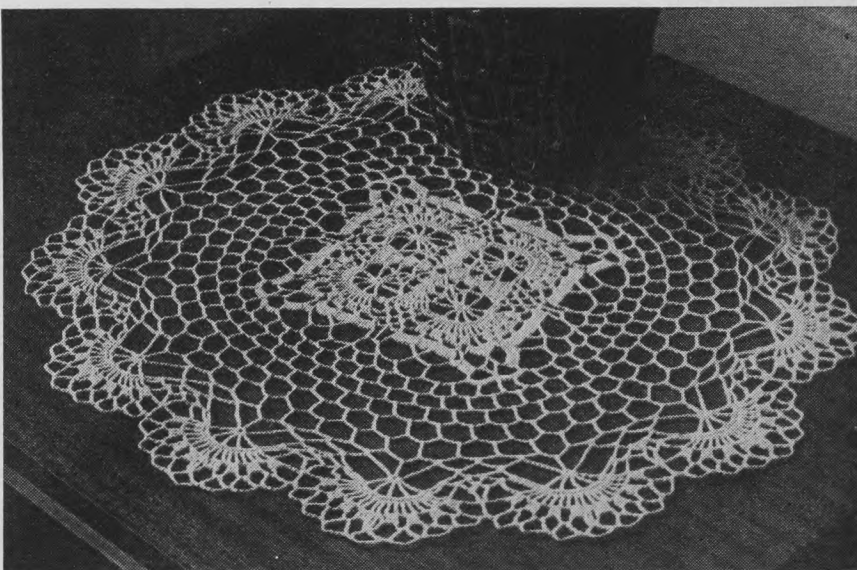
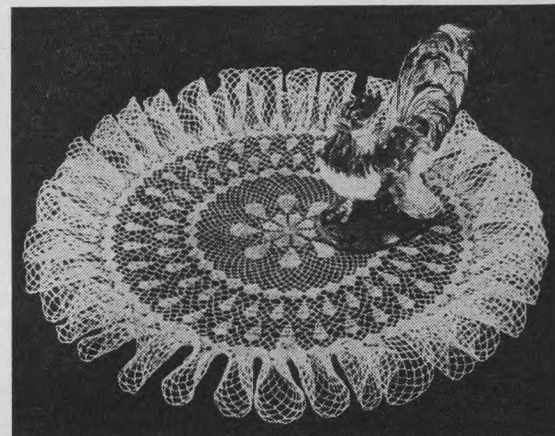


The frosty bead-like look of tatting is shown in this doily.

For 10¢, order Leaflet No. T-6087.



A ruffle trims a doily crocheted from a "Dew Drop" design. Without its ruffle, it measures 14½ in. in diameter. Leaflet No. A-145, 10¢.



Crochet instructions for this doily are available on Leaflet No. C-7675, 10¢. Crocheted with a No. 8 hook, the finished doily measures 14 in. in diameter.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

Separates for Summer Fun

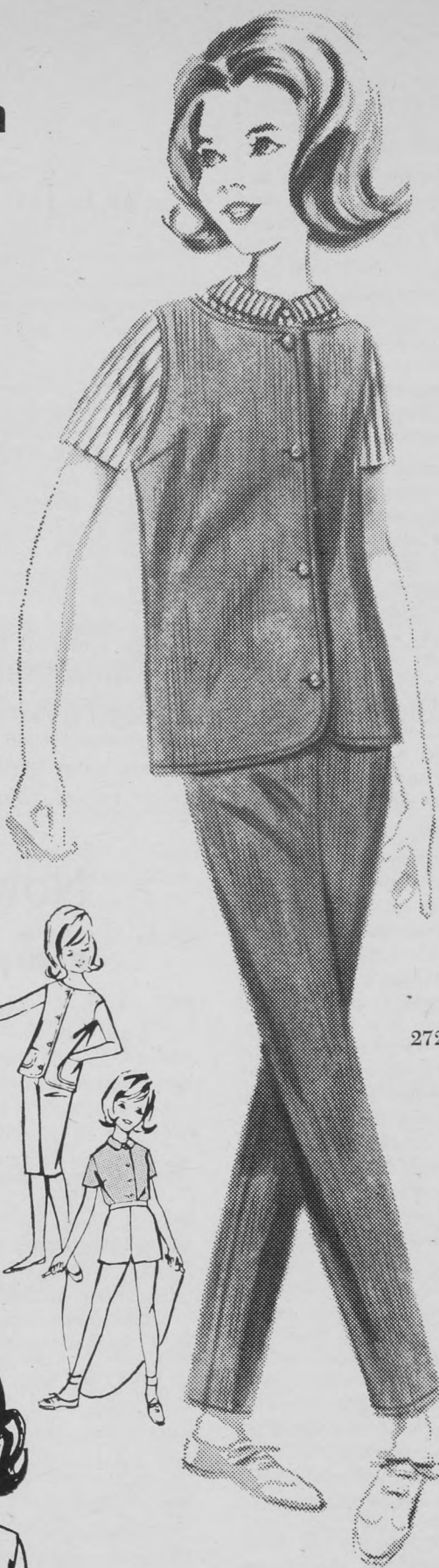
No. 2760. A sleeveless or short-sleeved middy tops elastic-backed shorts, long pants and pleated skirt. The middy features a detachable dickey, contrasting tie, and braid trim. Girls' sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8; 60¢.



No. 2757. The sleeveless V-necked overblouse with side-slit seam, patch pockets and top-stitch trim may be cut longer for a beachdress. A front-buttoned blouse features roll-up sleeves and Peter Pan collar. Slacks and shorts repeat slit detail. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 60¢.



No. 2761. Pattern for applique is in the quick 'n easy instructions for this back-buttoned overblouse and shorts set. Full skirt pattern and varied blouse trim ideas are included. ½, 1, 2, 3; 60¢.



No. 2726. Top-stitching trims the jacket, slacks and clam digger pants in this sportswear package. Four buttons close the short-sleeved, collared blouse; shorts and pants have side zipper. 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 60¢.



No. 2690. Quick 'n easy classic co-ordinates include back-zippered shorts, slacks and box-pleated skirt; self-bound overblouse and ¾-sleeved jacket. Girls' 7, 8, 10, 12, 14; 60¢.



No. 2723. Team this shallow-necked, shoulder-buttoned overblouse with elastic-backed long pants, clam diggers or shorts. Top features 3 handy pockets. Girls' 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 60¢.

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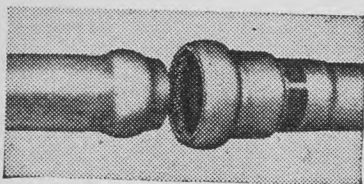
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The Good Smell

by E. JAY RITTER

the salesman for the freezer found salesmanship unnecessary. In this time the sentimentalist inadvertently helped sell a good many types of machines.

Granted, packages in a freezer can be counted as readily as jars set out to cool. Granted, too, they will supply as many future meals. But the freezer cannot capture and put away that best of summer smells, the one which says canning is in progress. This is the smell which permeates the house with the promise of future good things, and which, when jellies are involved, brings children scurrying home from miles away. Granted those packages will supply a pleasant smell. The smell of a pound of beans cooking is such an ephemeral thing, however, that it never leaves the kitchen, whereas

UP in the attic the two-quart jars lie gathering dust, and beside them are smaller brothers, once used for jelly. These latter came into the house filled with peanut butter, and as emptied were set aside for the preservation of fruit in season. On a top shelf of the kitchen closet is a chunk of paraffin for such preservation, and small marks at the corners suggest that mice have been investigating.

Out in the garage is the household's largest cooking pot, a gigantic thing of enamel, chipped, but with potentialities for many a vegetable gallon. It should have been thrown out long since, for it makes putting the car away at night a sort of recurring sword dance, and yet there it stays. To toss it out would sever completely a tie from present to past — or perhaps it remains as another example of the household's highly developed sense of inertia. At any rate, it never will be used again, for in the far corner of the kitchen stands the freezer.

No one but the most abject sentimentalist can take any possible objection to the freezer. It does everything that its manufacturers claim on its behalf. When there are bargains in the meat line it easily yields enough cubic feet of space so that the household can live endlessly on bargains. When the summer's vegetables come in, it stores them away for the future, when they will turn up on the table not for a party but as a matter of course. It can save spring's shad roe for September, and autumn's venison for March. It cuts across the seasons, or rather turns all seasons into one, so that only a glance out-of-doors can determine the time of year, and not the more exhilarating glance at the table. But to the sentimentalist all these virtues cannot cancel out the vice inherent in any machine. Why has this freezer no place in which to store the smells of canning time, or to retain for tomorrow the sense of accomplishment as rows of tightly sealed jars were set out to cool?

TO be sure, it was not the sentimentalist who did the greater part of the work, although he spent much of canning time in the kitchen, prepared always to test or taste. It was he, too, who brought the big baskets of vegetables in from the garden, insisting that not one string bean be wasted, not one tomato allowed to spoil on the vine. During the preparation he stood in the breeze near the window giving advice, and, when the jars were packed and filled, he counted them with great satisfaction. Occasionally the actual canner put on a stony expression and said she would do no more, and then he was forced to cajole and plead, and call on the shades of feminine ancestors to lead the new generation along the proper path. It was indeed a great sense of accomplishment that he had, when the canning was done, although it is possible he so prepared the soil that

with a bushel the entire house has something to think about. The bushel so gets into the consciousness that opening a jar later on during the winter will bring back the warmth of the summer's day when all the canning was done. The day on which the sentimentalist unfortunately played into the hands of the freezer salesman.

The Peacemaker

It's best to ignore the small disputes of children. They will learn to get along together and enjoy one another when no one takes sides. When I notice that my children have begun to quarrel, I restore peace by stepping to the door with a cookie in each hand and calling "Who wants a cookie and a glass of milk?" Both little girls come running for the cookies and good will is restored immediately. — Blanche Campbell.

Now the Day Is Over

8:30 p.m.

*The kids are in bed. Their prayers
have been said
And good night kisses traded.
Now, free to survey the rest of the
day
I feel just a wee bit jaded.*

*The old house creaks, and groans,
and sighs,
Wearily closes its upstairs eyes.
And a calm settles over the place,
Though it doesn't have long to stay.
(Remember a poem called "The
Children's Hour?"
Well, we have a "Children's Day.")*

*A pink teddy bear, upside down on
a chair
With one limp hind leg dangling,
And a green plush cat in a cowboy
hat
Have come in for a bit of a
mangling.
The day's merriment has left quite
a dent
In the luster of varnish and wax.
See through the door, how the living
room floor
Is garnished with tiny tracks?*

*But silence steals out from her hid-
ing place,
Sets back the dial on the day's mad
pace
And brings me a thought to think
And a golden hour with needle and
thread,
Or paper and pen and ink.*

*As I sit here and ponder I cannot
but wonder
At the arguments, many and vain,
Wherein women and men both hotly
contend
That the world is each others' do-
main
Foolish to strive, and try to derive
A conclusion which reason forbids.*

*Their logic is good. But the world,
as it should,
Belongs to the kids—the kids!*

—ANNIE POLUSHIN



[Elsie Pattullo photo]

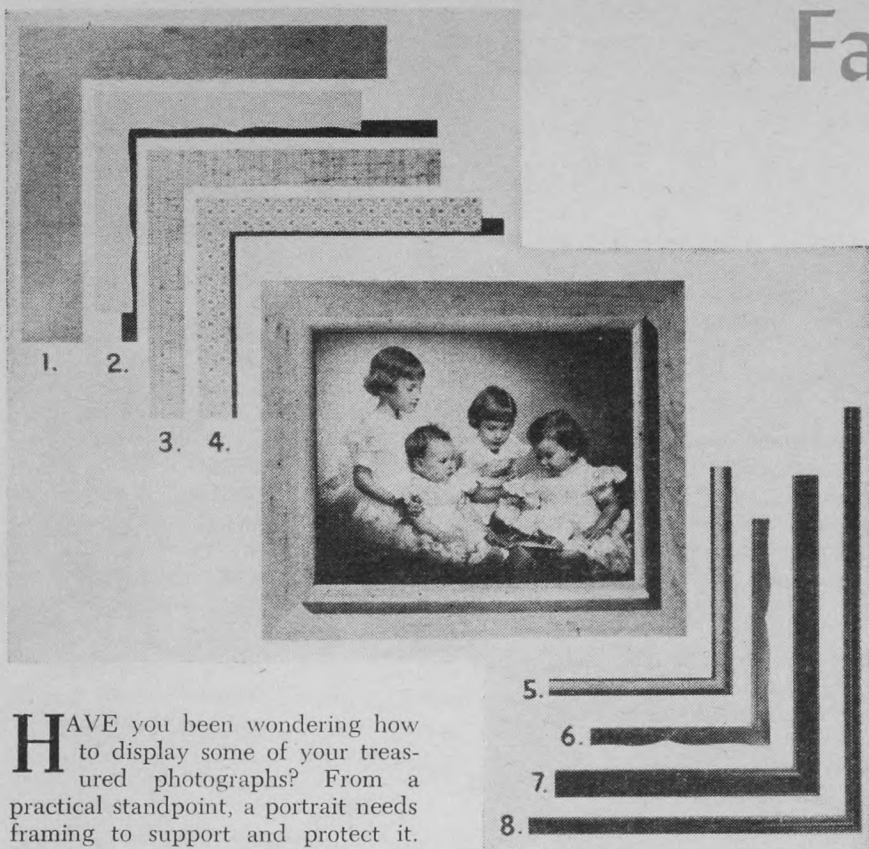
Prayers

*When you talk to God you shut
your eyes
And fold your fingers tight,
You mustn't peek and you mustn't
laugh
And you mustn't start a fight;
You say the words that Mummy says
They sound so soft and kind,
And if you can't remember them
She says God doesn't mind;
He likes to hear His children talk
At morning and at night,
Especially when you shut your eyes
And fold your fingers tight.*

—ELSIE PATTULLO

Fashions in Frames

Artistic framing focuses attention
on favorite pictures



HAVE you been wondering how to display some of your treasured photographs? From a practical standpoint, a portrait needs framing to support and protect it. From an artistic standpoint, a correctly framed portrait adds interest to the decorative scheme of any room.

Frames can be bought in a variety of styles, sizes and colors. When selecting a frame, remember this one basic rule: They should always complement, never dominate the picture itself.

Dark, heavy portraits need wide heavy frames. For light, airy portraits there are two alternatives: frames that are narrow and delicate in appearance, or ones that are wide but soft of color. Mats used within the frame also enhance the portraits.

The accompanying illustration presents four ideas for mats in conventional frames:

1. Cover a simple cardboard mat with textured silk.
2. Use a plain cardboard mat with a softly scalloped edge. Highlight the mat with a darker inset.
3. Try a mat of textured plastic (for a tweedy look).
4. Highlight a mat made from dainty provincial wallpaper with a solid band inset as illustrated.

Perhaps you wish to frame a portrait grouping of children as shown in the center picture. In this case, balance is achieved by using a wide, built-up frame in a chestnut shade. Frame suggestions show:

5. A two-toned scooped frame with a touch of gold in the inset (for a modern setting).
6. A gently curved medallion frame in gold (suitable for a child's portrait in a traditional room).
7. A modified shadow box frame with fine gold inset (for colonial or provincial decor).
8. The simple lines of the "Hogarth" type frame. This type of frame blends with either modern or traditional decor.

Renewing Old Frames

You can also give old wood and plaster frames fresh, new beauty by rebuilding broken plaster designs and refinishing the frame surface. Here are step-by-step directions:

1. Whether it's gilt, varnish or paint, remove the old finish. Use a paint and varnish remover for this.
2. When the remover has softened the finish, clean it off with a brush. Do not use a scraper because it may scratch.
3. With mineral spirits, wash off all traces of the old finish. For this purpose use a cloth wrapped around a brush. Dip this in the spirits.
4. Repair decorative plaster designs which are broken. To do this, mix plaster of paris or wall patch with water to a thick consistency. Dampen frame with glue. Remold the design with your fingers. A slender stick can be helpful in this remolding process. Dry thoroughly.

5. Plaster-covered frames may be either painted or gilded. You can use an alkyd resin paint in white, black, or a color. If you prefer a gold finish, use a top quality gilt paint. (Cheaper gilt paints are likely to discolor.)

6. Painted frames may be "tipped" with gold once the paint is dry. You can do this by painting the raised portions of the frame with gilt paint.

7. Plain wooden frames may be given a natural finish. Should you wish to change the color of the wood, follow these directions before you apply the finish:

(a) To darken the frame, apply an oil stain. These stains come in a number of shades.

(b) To lighten the frame, bleach with oxalic acid or a commercial wood bleach.

Sand smooth. Finish with a penetrating sealer. You will find instructions covering the use of this sealer on the container. ✓

Homemakers' Hints

Marbles placed in the bottom of a double boiler will warn you when the water level is dangerously low. Before the pan can boil completely dry, the marbles will rattle against the pan.—*Roseline Kozenko, Strong Pine, Sask.*

I needed fine oats for cookies I was making, and only had the large flakes on hand. I put the large flakes through the nut chopper and the recipe worked out fine.—*Mrs. E. Atchison, Findlay, Man.*

I steam my steamed puddings in long juice cans. The puddings are easy to get out and can be served in slices.—*Bessie M. Murphy, Innisfail, Alta.*

A steel knitting needle is better than a knife to loosen a cake baked in a tube pan. The needle slips around the rim and center tube without tearing the cake edge.—*Mrs. S. E. Grant, Englehart, Ont.*

To clear a room of smoke from tobacco or cooking, light a candle. The air will clear at once—just try it.—*Mrs. Mabel Fensom, Rosetown, Sask.*

Red reflectors from a discarded bicycle can be used to mark the approach to your farm. Fasten the reflectors to stakes and hammer the stakes in on each side of the yard approach. The reflectors should face the main road. These can be seen for a distance at night.—*Mrs. M. Hagg, Majorville, Alta.*

Have you a stack of fancy embroidered or lace-trimmed handkerchiefs stored away? I use them to make pockets on party aprons, where they are both pretty and practical.—*Mrs. Lorna Tripp, Kel- liher, Sask.*

We're all interested in a better, quicker and easier way of doing household tasks. The Country Guide pays \$1 for each original hint published. We cannot accept previously published hints or return unused ones. Only those accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope can be returned. Letters of comment are welcome; however, no payment is made for letters of comment or recipes.—*Ed.* ✓

To chop hard-cooked eggs quickly for sandwiches or salads, use the potato masher.—*Mrs. K. P. Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S.*

A safety razor with a dull blade is handy for removing lint and fuzz from orlon and nylon sweaters. Simply shave it off, taking care not to cut any yarns.—*Mrs. M. Hagg, Majorville, Alta.*

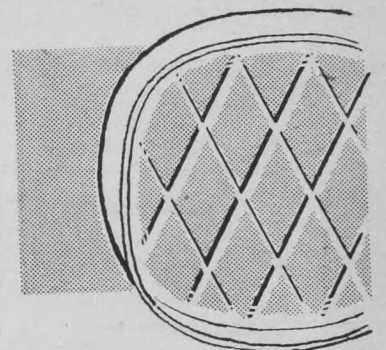
To keep poached eggs from sticking to the pan, add a tablespoon of vinegar to the water before adding eggs.—*Mrs. Art Smith, Baddeck, N.S.*

A small piece of reflector tape pressed over the lock on a door saves groping in the dark. Cut a small slit where the key is to be inserted. *B.S., Ont.*

To prevent low-cut dresses with narrow shoulder straps from falling to the closet floor at the first nudge, I cut notches ¼-inch deep near the ends. Use pliers to make similar notches on wire hangers.—*Mrs. Andy Gottselig, Glenside, Sask.*

Cut felt pieces from old hats and glue to chair feet; makes them noiseless and protects floors.—*Mrs. L. Trethewey, Petrolia, Ont.*

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The Adventures of Timothy Mouse

by SHIRLEY MASKEWICH

Have you heard the story of Timothy Mouse

Whose mother, at last, turned him out of the house?

(Oh, please let's just stop here a moment. You see his mother didn't really turn him out of the house. I mean not in so many words. What she said was: "Tim dear, you are a big mouse now, and I think it's time you went out into the world to make your fortune." And she put a slice of cheese into the pocket of his blue flannel trousers, tucked a clean handkerchief into the pocket of his tartan vest and said, as she waved him good-by, "Send me a cable when you have made your fortune dear." But let's get on with the story.)

Timothy thought he might travel by train,

But just at that moment it started to rain.

So he hopped on a truck that was trundling by.

Next thing he knew he was up in the sky!

(Now isn't that silly. How on earth could a truck fly? What actually happened was that Timothy fell asleep in the truck and when it unloaded its cargo at the airport, Timothy was unloaded too, and when he awoke he was on an airplane. But do let's get on with the story.)

And Tim, jumping up and ripping his flannel,

Was astounded to see he was over the Channel.

He pulled out his hanky, you remember the one,

And fashioned a parachute. When it was done

He closed his eyes tightly and leapt from the plane

Right into clouds that were heavy with rain!

The wind picked him up and twirled him around,

And Timothy wished he was safe on the ground.

Down, down he floated, as light as could be,

Twisting and turning right down to the sea.

And he landed kerplunk on a small piece of bark

Which Timothy promptly christened "The Ark."

(You will notice the story does not say Timothy was afraid. Of course he was! Wouldn't you be? He was nearly frightened to death; but he pretended to be very brave, even though there was no one around to see.)

Now Timothy spent three days on the Ark,

The storm raged around, and when it was dark

He wished he were home, as dry as could be,

Not tossing around like a cork on the sea.

The fourth day was clear, with a bit of a breeze;

The clouds had all gone (and so had his cheese),

When out of the west there appeared a big craft

Bearing down with great speed upon Tim and his raft.

And the Captain on deck shouted "Hand me my glass!

There's a mouse overboard, and I don't want to pass."

So they rescued poor Tim, and treated him well,

And the Captain induced him to stay for a spell.

He dined with the Captain on cheeses and cakes—

The fanciest pastries a good ship's cook makes.

And Timothy said, as he rose from the table,

"I think that I ought to send mother a cable!"

Magic Flowers

by JEAN GILCHRIST

Would you like a bouquet of flowers? Follow the clues below to turn dust and salt into flowers. Each new word in a column should have just one letter different from the word before it.

D U S T

— — — — reddish-brown

— — — — a sly trick

— — — — a flower

S A L T

— — — — fine mud

— — — — light, musical air

— — — — a flower

And here's a quickie: With just one letter-change you can turn a handful of PENNIES into an armful of — — — — —.

Answers

ily; pennies, peonies.
Dust, rust, ruse; rose; salt, silt, tilt.

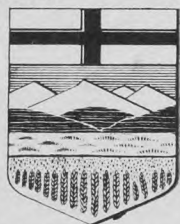
Wiggly Snake

by MAUDE HALLMER

To make a wiggly snake, knot a piece of string 16 inches long at one end. Pass the string through a bead. Be sure the knot doesn't pull through. Now pass the string through a spool, then a bead, and so on until you have used five spools and five beads. Make a large knot, but leave the string loose so it can be a wiggly snake.

You could string one large bead at the end for a head. Paint the spools bright colors to make the snake look gay and bright.

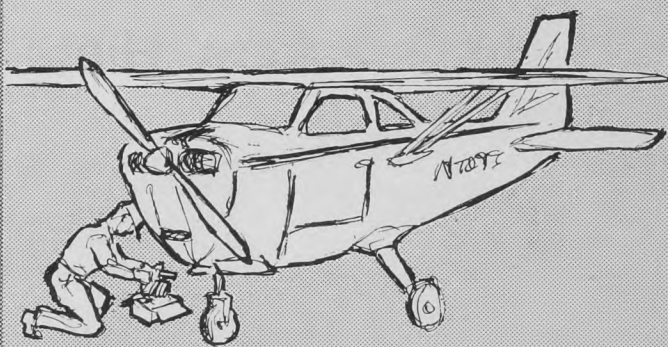
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ALBERTA INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY

Under The Direction Of
The Department of Education of Alberta
HON. A. O. AALBORG —
MINISTER OF EDUCATION

The purpose of the Alberta Institutes of Technology is to train men and women for semi-professional positions as assistant engineers and technicians in industry. These positions require specialized knowledge and skills in specific fields. Courses provide the necessary theoretical knowledge and skills for graduates to qualify ultimately for responsible, supervisory positions.



TECHNICAL TRAINING

NORTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, EDMONTON

W. A. B. SAUNDERS, PRINCIPAL — COURSES OFFERED

NORTHERN COURSES COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 18 (Except As Otherwise Indicated)

Architectural Technology
Bank Service Training
Business Administration
Civil Technology
Commercial Food Service
Data Processing
Dental Assistant (Sept. 3)
Dental Mechanic

Dental Technician
Drafting Technology
Electronic Technology
Gas Technology
Heavy Duty Equipment Technology
Industrial Electrical Technology
Industrial Laboratory Technology
Industrial Production Technology

Instrumentation Technology
Materials Technology
Medical Laboratory Technology
Office Machine Repair
Photographic Technology
Refrigeration and Air
Conditioning Technology
X-Ray Technology (Sept. 3)

SOUTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, CALGARY

F. C. JORGENSEN, PRINCIPAL — COURSES OFFERED

SOUTHERN COURSES COMMENCE SEPTEMBER 23 (Except As Otherwise Indicated)

Aeronautical Engineering Technology
Aircraft Maintenance Technology (Sept. 9)
Agricultural Mechanics
Architectural Technology
Art Courses:
General Art, Fine Art, Advertising Art,
Applied Art and Crafts
Pottery and Ceramics
Automotive Service Technology

Commercial Cooking (Sept. 16)
Commercial Radio Operating
Construction Technology
Diesel Mechanics
Dining Room Service (Oct. 21)
Drafting Technology
Electronic Technology
Industrial Electrical Technology
Industrial Laboratory Technology

Land Surveying Technology
Mechanical Technology
Merchandising Administration
Petroleum Technology
Power Plant Engineering
Refrigeration and Air
Conditioning Technology
Welding (Every Three Weeks)

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	NAME _____		
	ADDRESS _____		
COURSE DESIRED _____			



Money--Master or Servant?

MONEY, according to the old proverb, can be a good servant or a bad master. This, of course, is just another way of saying that the amount of money we have is often less important than the manner in which we use it. What kind of habits are you developing in regard to the money that passes through your hands? Are you on the way to becoming a competent money manager? Because the ability to manage money wisely comes only from planning and experience, we have devised a test to help you to determine whether or not you are learning the basic principles of sound money management. Here it is:

- | | YES | NO |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Do you know how you spend your money? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Do you keep a written record of your spending? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Do you have a plan for using your money? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Can this plan be adjusted to meet changing situations without difficulty? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Do you plan to spend first for needs and secondly for the things you would like? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Do you budget for such special purchases as new clothes, sports equipment or birthday and Christmas gifts? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Do you save some of your money for future use? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Do you keep your savings in a bank or credit union? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Do you know the rate of interest returned on your savings? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. If you borrow money do you repay the loan promptly? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Do you buy things on impulse? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Do you know when a bargain is really a bargain for you? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Do you look for the facts about a product before you buy? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Do you read and thoughtfully consider the information given on the labels and tags on the things you buy? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Do you compare prices in two or more stores before you buy? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Do you keep the things you buy in good condition? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 17. Do you consult with your parents before making major purchases? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 18. Do you consider the financial needs of other members of your family as well as your own? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 19. Do you know how much money your family spends on you each year? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 20. Do you enjoy simple pleasures that don't cost a lot of money? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

For each "yes" answer, score yourself five marks. A score between 75 and 100 indicates that you have mastered the basic principles. A score between 50-75 suggests that there is room for improvement. If you score below 50 then you are servant rather than master.

Answers:

- You can only know this by keeping a record of your spending.
- It is easy to forget what you have spent unless you keep a written record. Use a pocket notebook and list every amount you pay out. You need to keep a record for several weeks to give you an accurate picture of your spending.
- A record will permit you to set up a workable spending plan that will help you to make the best use of your money.
- Any workable spending plan is based on income (whether you get an allowance or earn it) and expenses. It should be flexible enough to permit special gifts and activities.
- This is basic to good money management. Actual needs should come first. Then you can plan for the special things.
- To meet the costs of special purchases you need to put money aside regularly to pay for them.
- According to the old adage, a penny saved is a penny earned. Apply the same rule to your dollars.
- Your money will earn you money in a savings account, in a credit union or invested in government bonds.
- Rates vary. Savings accounts and government bonds return a reasonable rate of interest. So do credit unions.
- The less borrowing you do, the more independent you will be.
- Impulse buying of itself is not bad if the purchase is worth its cost and if it continues to give you satisfaction. Often the things bought on impulse do not measure up in terms of real value.
- A bargain is only a bargain when it is useful to you.
- and 14. Careful consideration of the manufacturers' guarantees is the only way you can determine what the item can do for you.
- Comparison shopping is the only way to determine going market prices.
- A stitch in time still saves nine.
- 18 and 19. You can get the best education in the wise use of money from sharing in family financial planning.
- Careless spending habits eat away at your income and put more important items out of reach.

Appliance Wise

(Last of a series)

Floor Polisher. Scrubbing brushes may be removed and cleaned by standing for half an hour in a pan of lukewarm water and mild soap. Work the bristles into original upright position with hands and let them stand upright on their own weight on a level surface until completely dry. Wax-encrusted brushes may be cleaned with turpentine. Mark brushes before removing so that you can replace them on the proper shaft for smooth running. You may need to replace brushes after prolonged use. Lambs' wool buffing pads may be washed with mild soap and water and spread flat to dry. Comb out if matted. Two sets are advisable; one for the floors and one set for furniture.

Store polisher with weight resting on the bumper, not the brushes.

Vacuum Cleaner. Empty dust bag frequently; do not allow it to completely fill with dirt. Disposable bags eliminate messy emptying. The cleaner should not be stored for long periods of time with a partly filled dust bag. Turn a fabric bag inside out occasionally and brush by hand. Bag may be dry-cleaned once a year. Remove hair and lint from attachment brushes and wipe attachments after each use. Brushes may be cleaned the same way as polisher brushes. Avoid picking up sharp articles such as pins as they puncture the hose. After prolonged use, lint balls stuck in the hose may decrease suction. Remedy by reversing the hose so obstruction is blown out, then replace.

get going in a...

MAN'S WORLD

IF YOU ARE 16 and eager to get going in a man's world, there's a fine future awaiting you this next September under the Canadian Army's Soldier Apprentice Plan. You can learn a skilled trade under expert instructors; you have the opportunity to raise your education in selected subjects (including mathematics, science and English); you enjoy comradeship, adventure, sport and recreation. Right from the start you earn good pay while you learn - with 30 days holiday a year and numerous other benefits. Applications are being received now for courses beginning in September. If you are 16 (but not yet 17), physically fit and have at least Grade 8 education, get full details right away, without obligation, from the local Army Recruiting Station listed in your phone book, or mail the coupon below to:

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Please send me your booklet "The Way to a Fine Future". I understand that making this request does not obligate me in any way.

	Name	Age
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	City/Town	
	Province	Phone No.
Last school grade successfully completed		

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or less definite purpose. And food production, handling, processing and storage—these combine to form one of the important fields in which we will need the most up-to-date data, both theoretical and vocational.

THE BLUEPRINT

1. Theoretical (Agricultural Science). The U.K. system of teaching degree level science in both agriculture and horticulture is very similar to that used by the eight Canadian colleges or universities providing such instruction. Also, partly because of the matriculation specialization already noted in England, agricultural research in that country has become walled-off into highly specialized cells so that research administrators tend to downgrade their own science degrees in agriculture and horticulture on the grounds that they aren't "pure" enough. This makes it hard for the B.Sc. Agr. and B.Sc. Hort. holders to get really good positions in teaching and research. It also, quite logically, has sharply reduced the number of students enrolling for the "applied" science degrees, in spite of the fact that, in my opinion, they provide much greater breadth of biological understanding than the "piled-higher-and-deeper" type of "pure" degree that some of the U.K. scientists seem to feel is essential.

While I admit our present Canadian degree program in agricultural science would not satisfy the qualification the sacrosanct U.K. Agricultural Research Council has set as

needed for scientific research, I also feel that the present attitude in England in relation to "educational purity" is both unrealistic and very much overdrawn. Talk of a reaction was rife among certain science factions when I was in England last summer. The upshot was that I came home feeling very proud of the agricultural science degree teaching as done by our Canadian institutions.

2. High School Courses in Agriculture. Secondary schools in Great Britain do not appear to offer agricultural courses as elective vocational programs. This is not surprising; rather one wonders at the tenacity with which these courses have clung to the web that is our own provincial high school programs. They are, certainly for the most part, well prepared and in the rural schools where they are available, they are given by well-trained and dedicated instructors. With the ever-widening course needs as seen by entrance needs for Canadian universities, and the more direct application in trade for courses in typing and shop, the agricultural high school courses are being squeezed out.

Except for a few cases where new vocational high schools are being especially fitted to give real farming or gardening instruction, it would seem that provincial high school courses in agriculture are slated for slow demise.

3. Farm Schools. Most Canadian provinces set up and operate, usually under a provincial department of

agriculture, schools of agriculture. Short courses of from a few days to 6 weeks, and more or less regular winter diploma courses, are given to students in residence at these schools. They are very close, in their main objectives and in the nature of courses offered, to their "Agricultural Institute" counterparts in Great Britain; a main difference being that in most Canadian schools, the down-to-earth year-round farming experience is not provided, as it invariably is at the old country schools.

In my opinion, all of our Canadian residential schools for agriculture should offer real farming practice as well, and under the very best of production and management leadership, and essentially on a 12-month basis. No longer should we depend on farm background as "adequate farm experience," especially since so many students come from urban homes.

4. Can Correspondence Farm Courses Work? The fourth subject group in agricultural teaching comes under a "correspondence course" heading. This is not because courses of this nature are of importance in our current vocational agriculture, but it is because I think they can and will be so. The Department of Veterans Affairs has offered correspondence courses in certain aspects of agriculture for the past 20 years. They are, of course, provided only to armed services personnel.

Very recently, however, the Ontario Agricultural College has offered 3-year and 1-year course programs in various phases of the horticultural vocation, with the successful com-

pletion of the 3-year program leading to the awarding of the "O.D.H." or Ontario Diploma in Horticulture. Under the leadership of Prof. C. E. McNinch, the O.A.C. correspondence course office will graduate the first O.D.H. class in the spring of 1963, and at the same time will move into other facets of agriculture so as to offer a broader field of service directly to practicing farmers, or to others engaged directly in agricultural work. And so the young (or not-so-young) farmer who can't afford to leave the farm, but who feels he would gain from a carefully steered course in, say, farm management, can obtain his study credit by the home study method.

SO there it is . . . where we stand today in the field of agricultural education. We have areas both of real strength, and of weakness too. If we can hold the line in the breadth as well as depth given in our present degree programs in agricultural science, this will remain our strongest service area. The sound start already made in the correspondence course field is a second area of great promise. In the latter area especially, it would seem that Canada stands to scoop the rest of the world; at least so far as we know today no nation has developed such courses except for some in restricted study areas in Sweden and in New Zealand.

But in the very important area of residential courses in vocational agriculture, our present Canadian practice is very out-of-date. In my opinion here is where we must be prepared to make most drastic changes. V

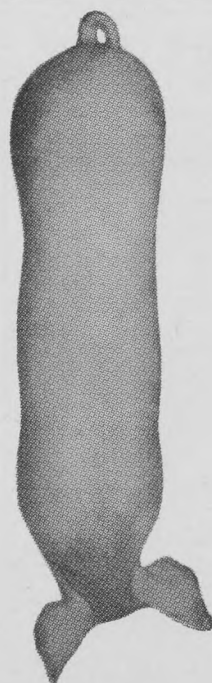
THERE'S A LOT GOING ON INSIDE THIS SOW

Hog profits start with the size and quality of a sow's litter, and those factors depend to a large extent on the sow's ration. A poorly fed sow, lacking essential minerals, vitamins and feed nutrients, will fail to develop part of her unborn litter—pigs which could have meant a profit margin. Why deny yourself the potential profits of big litters?

The pigs in an average size litter of 9.5 pigs that average 3 lb. at birth will grow faster, mature earlier and be more profitable. Pigs of 2-2½ lb. are handicapped; if they survive will take longer to finish; and certainly will make less money for you.

A dry sow needs the best of feed to help her

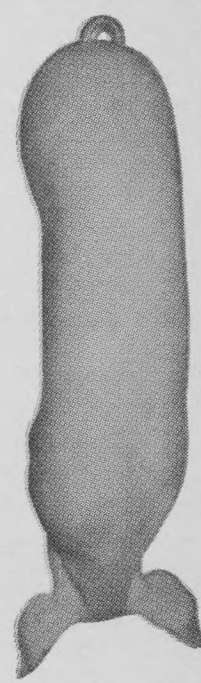
- (1) develop all her unborn litter
- (2) develop them to profitable birth weight
- (3) develop the necessary milk to feed them adequately
- (4) develop the stamina to withstand the strains of having litters 4 to 5 times every 2 years.



Tom Mitchell, Douglas, Manitoba

**11 born
10.8 raised
Average of
24 litters**

"I average 24 litters a year from my 12 sows, with a litter average of 11 born and 10.8 weaned." Mr. Mitchell follows the complete SHUR-GAIN Hog Feeding Program from sow to market . . . the best way to get profitable performance like this.



WHY IS A PROGRAM IMPORTANT?

Large healthy litters come only from healthy well-kept and well-fed pregnant sows. Avoid neglect at this important stage by feeding SHUR-GAIN Dry Sow Ration at the recommended levels.

For production of 400 lb. of milk, which is normal for the 60-day lactation period of an average sow, you have to feed for production . . . and to keep the sow fit, not fat, and the litter growing, use SHUR-GAIN Nursing Sow Ration.

Early gains are low cost . . . feed conversions are almost twice as good when pigs start on feed, compared

SHUR-GAIN FEED SERVICE MILLS

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

What's Happening

(Continued from page 8)

was credited with being a major force in persuading the nations represented to sign the world's International Coffee Agreement. ✓

ONTARIO FARMERS GET MORE PROTECTION FROM HUNTERS

New legislation to provide compensation for damage to property caused by hunters has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Agriculture Minister Wm. Stewart. This follows earlier stiffening of penalties under the Ontario Game and Fisheries Act.

This new legislation makes it possible for persons who have livestock killed or injured, or property damaged, to apply to the Minister of Agriculture for compensation. The Minister may then take action against the responsible parties to recover payments for damages.

"This legislation," Mr. Stewart said, "will make it possible for the Crown to recover costs. This, and stiffer penalties, should act as a deterrent to those who ignore the property rights of farm people." ✓

MANITOBA TIGHTENS PESTICIDE CONTROL

Approval in principle has been given a bill to regulate and control the use of pesticides in Manitoba. It calls for:

- Licensing of pesticide retailers.
- Powers to check distributors' books and sales records, and to inspect field crops, livestock and livestock feed supplies to determine if they are contaminated to a degree hazardous to humans or livestock.

- Prohibit, when necessary, the use of any pesticide.

The legislation also contains penalty clauses, and provisions for requiring users of specific pesticides to sign a declaration or affidavit as to how they will be used.

In introducing the legislation, Agriculture Minister Geo. Hutton emphasized that the intent is to ensure the proper use of pesticides, rather than to stop their use. ✓

ASSOCIATE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE NAMED

Agriculture Minister Hon. Harry Hays is to be assisted in his duties by the Hon. Rene Tremblay who has been appointed to the Pearson Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio. Mr. Tremblay is expected to be named Associate Minister of Agriculture. He is well trained in the fields of economics and sociology, and resigned from the Quebec Department of Industry and Commerce, where he was Deputy Minister, to run in the recent election. Mr. Tremblay is also expected to provide strong leadership to the agricultural portfolio. ✓

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

OFA SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT MEASURES

The Ontario Federation of Agriculture has expressed satisfaction with government amendments to the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, the reinstatement of the Ontario Junior Farm Establishment Loan program, and the new legislation creating the Ontario Food Council.

President A. H. K. Musgrave, in commenting on the amendments to the Farm Products Marketing Act, noted there were only two sections which departed substantially from previous provisions. The first of these simplified the method of obtaining producer approval. Under the old legislation, any minor technicality that occurred during the taking of a plebiscite on a marketing plan could have the effect of nullifying the vote if the matter was referred to the courts. The new amendment designated the status of such a vote to an "expression of opinion." Under the legislation it is up to the Farm Products Marketing Board to decide whether the results of a plebiscite indicate sufficient producer support to warrant the introduction of a marketing plan. Mr. Musgrave said the Federation has "great confidence in the personnel of this Board and their ability to make such an assessment."

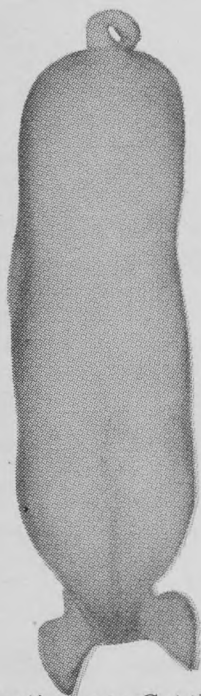
Referring to the second major

change in the Act, which provides for production controls for tobacco producers, the OFA president said his organization had recommended this as a necessary step. It must be made clear, however, that powers of production control have been granted only to the Tobacco Board. They cannot be extended to any other marketing board without a further amendment to the Act, Mr. Musgrave pointed out.

He also hailed the reinstatement of the Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Loans Act, and the amendments made to it, as steps in the right direction. The Federation felt the increased size of loans available under the Act, and the provision allowing for loans to juniors, who are part of a family farm arrangement, promises to make the Act of a great deal more assistance.

In respect to the establishment of the Ontario Food Council Mr. Musgrave had this to say: "There are many areas of investigation and study for such a Food Council in this province, and we hope that as a result of this Council's efforts some of the difficulties now being encountered will disappear. The Federation supports whole-heartedly any move designed to improve relations with

(Please turn to page 77)



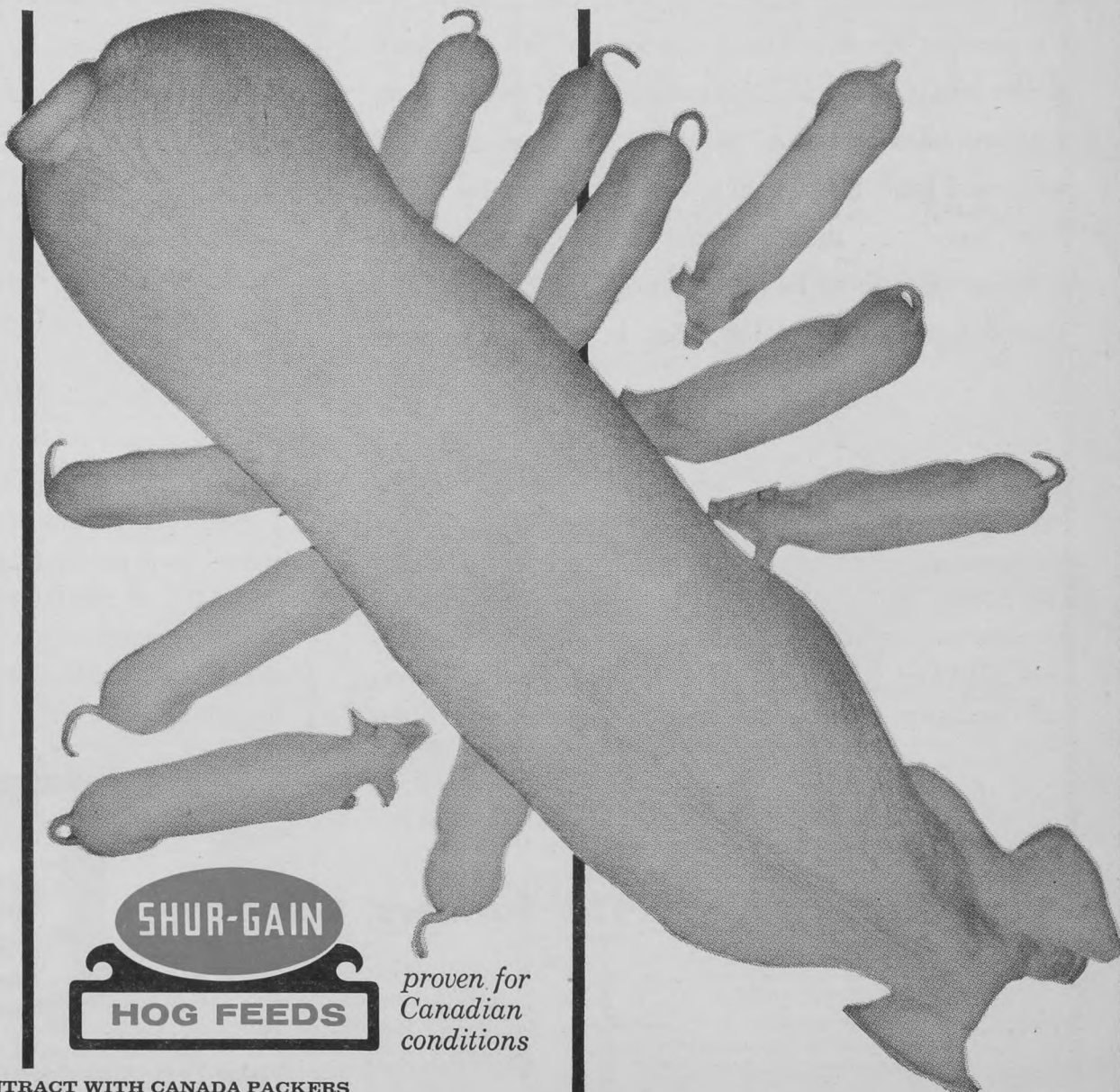
to later growth stages. Get those early gains with SHUR-GAIN Creep Feed.

Milk supply ends without setbacks... to continue uninterrupted growth surge through the weaning stage, SHUR-GAIN Super Pig Starter maintains those low-cost high gains.

From breeding to market, SHUR-GAIN puts the GAIN in HOG FEEDING!

Your SHUR-GAIN Feed Service Mill operator can provide you with details of the full SHUR-GAIN Hog Feeding Program. He is a good man to know... drop in and see him soon.

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WHEN IT COSTS SO LITTLE . . .

Why take a chance with HAIL?

NOW . . .

\$10 per acre

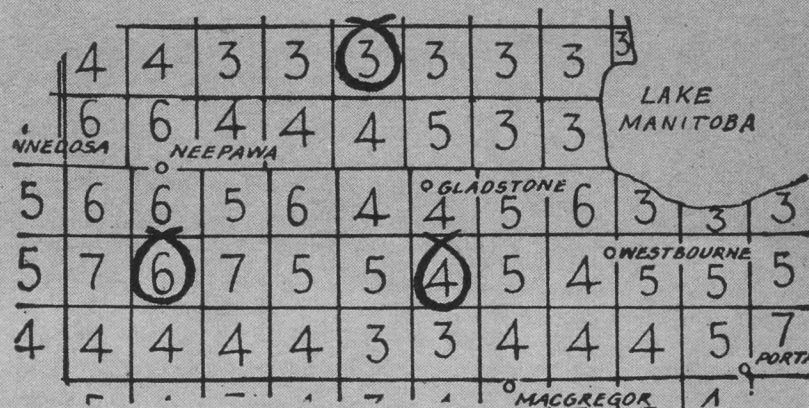
coverage

for as little as

30¢ per acre!

No need to spend a king's ransom for hail insurance. A low-cost U.G.G. hail insurance policy makes going without coverage seem pointless. Just get in touch with your local U.G.G. agent and ask to see his "Basic Rate" map . . . then you and he can work out the coverage that best suits your crop. Since 1906, the United Grain Growers has been in business to serve you.

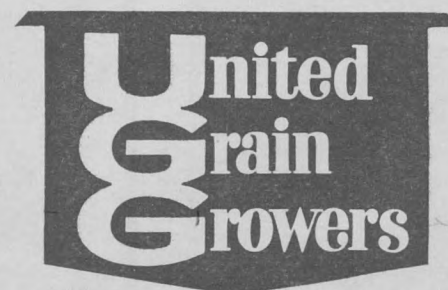
A U.G.G. policy protects you from noon of the day following the date stamped by your local post office on the envelope containing your application—until October 1st. If hail damage is greater than 70%, you are paid not only the amount of the claim but a harvesting allowance too. And your U.G.G. hail insurance policy covers hail damage to any standing crop insured plus most crops



Ever seen a "Basic Rate" map? This is part of one. Each square represents a township, and the number inside it the hail rate per \$100 of insurance for that township. **Why do the numbers differ?** Hail losses have been studied for over 50 years and scientists have found that the risk of hail varies from township to township . . . and that it isn't just chance, but things like elevation and closeness to water that makes one township more prone to hail than another. The greater the number in the township square, the greater the risk of hail . . . and therefore the greater the rate. **Here's how the rates are figured:** Suppose you want \$10 coverage per acre for 80 acres and your land is in a township with a "Basic Rate" of 3. Your total premium would be \$24 ($80 \times 10 \times 3$).
100
If the basic rate in your township is 4, the total premium would be \$32; and if the "Basic Rate" is 6, the total premium would be \$48. Your U.G.G. agent has the "Basic Rate" map for your province. He will be glad to show it to you.

in the swath. There are other advantages: you can buy a special deductible policy at lower cost; and you can cancel your policy at any time up to June 30th and get back 90% of the money you paid. Now . . . at the start of the growing season . . . is the time to see your U.G.G. agent. Ask him to work out the most suitable coverage for your needs.

The Farmers' Company



INSURANCE AGENCIES LIMITED

THE COUNTRY GUIDE

What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 75)

other segments of society, and any institution that will improve quality of food products or expand markets. At the moment, we are extremely concerned over the inroads that vertical integration is making into agricultural production, and while we have reservations as to how far the Food Council can go toward solving these difficulties, we will co-operate in any way to assist the Council in its work. The success of this Council will depend entirely, however, upon its personnel." V

NATIONAL UNITY NOT POSSIBLE FOR NOW

Further consideration was given to ways and means of bettering the interests of farmers through united action at a joint meeting of the officers of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the National Farmers Union in Winnipeg recently.

The meeting recognized that no immediate action to change the organizational structure of the two organizations at the national level is possible. It found united action must arise out of successful efforts to establish a basis for such unity in provincial organization.

The meeting therefore recommended that the organizations in the provinces and the Maritime region attempt, within the coming year, to reach an understanding. This understanding should be on the means of achieving unity of action. Any action taken, the meeting said, should not be in conflict with the present relations of provincial organization to the national parent organizations.

Officers of the two national farm bodies also expressed concern about the challenges and urgent issues of future policy facing farmers. They expressed concern about how well farm organizations are equipped to deal with them. A joint committee, comprised of representatives of the CFA and the NFU, is to be established to study these problems, and how farm organization can best deal with them. The committee is to report its findings to the boards of both organizations. V

MFU FAVORS FARM POLICY LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors of the Manitoba Farmers Union has decided to investigate the feasibility of establishing a top level farm policy liaison committee in conjunction with co-operatives and other agribusiness organizations. The purpose of such a committee would be to bring about a unity of effort on behalf of the agricultural industry of the province.

The Board recognized that such liaison could lead to more effective utilization of the technical knowledge and practical experience of co-operatives and other agribusiness organizations in respect to various aspects of agricultural policy application and research. V

NFU PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO CO-OP UNION

The president of the National Farmers Union, A. P. Gleave, told the annual congress of the Co-oper-

ative Union of Canada, held at Saskatoon recently, that farmers look to the co-operatives as an instrument which will protect them against disintegration and exploitation.

Co-operatives, Mr. Gleave said, can achieve savings and efficiency for farmers in the purchase of supplies at cost. From co-operatives, he continued, farmers can move on to more effective marketing through the operation of such agencies as the Canadian Wheat Board and other compulsory commodity marketing boards.

He said co-operatives are recognizing the need for increased bargaining power on the part of farmers. As an example, he pointed out that Federated Co-operatives Limited is on record as favoring the establishment of producer marketing boards, and considers it "imperative that co-operatives support the establishment of marketing boards to perform the bargaining function." V

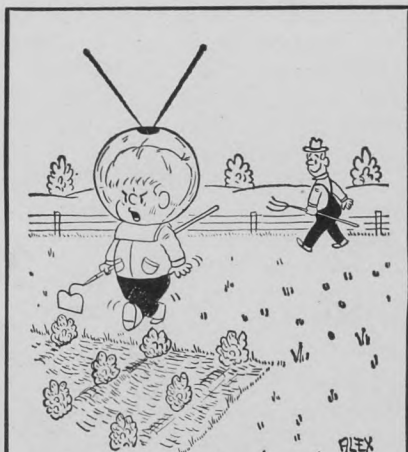
MFU OPPOSES BILL ON DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

The Manitoba Farmers Union, in a presentation to the Law Amendments Committee of the Manitoba Legislature, has strongly objected to legislation which would bring Daylight Saving Time into effect from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September of each year.

"It is our considered opinion," the MFU stated, "that implementation of legislation of this nature, by a provincial government, should only be undertaken when that government is confident it is to the benefit and requirements of the majority of the population . . ."

The MFU proposed the following:

1. That a province-wide referendum be held to allow the people of Manitoba the opportunity to make a final decision on the operation of Daylight Saving Time.
2. That the education system in Manitoba remain on Standard Time throughout the full school term.
3. That the Government of Manitoba if it is prepared to adopt the Bill under consideration, should amend it so that Daylight Saving Time would be observed only during the summer holiday months. V



"Good training for farming on the moon, my eye!"

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The Country Guide aims to serve agriculture through practical and timely information and entertaining features for the farm and home. Your comments are always welcome. The address is The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 21, Man.

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Letters

Tobacco Growers Answer Back

Having read the letter of M.P.M. of Rainy River in your March issue, I feel compelled to show him the other side of the story if I can.

I agree that tobacco is not essential to human existence, but it is still a crop and a means of livelihood to thousands of farmers and non-farmers. Many industries are directly or indirectly supported by the tobacco growing industry, thus creating a great deal of employment.

If we did not grow our own tobacco in Canada, it would be imported at a higher cost, as the habit, unfortunately, is already established.

As for government assistance, this is in the form of a loan. The tobacco industry is too big a source of income to the government to be allowed to collapse. Tobacco farmers work just as hard as other farmers, and contribute as much if not more to the tax coffers. I am sure if M.P.M. would carefully consider both sides, he would find it is just as important to the economy for the government to stand behind the tobacco grower as it is to support the dairy and grain producers by subsidies and price supports, which I believe is the case.

K.M.S.,
Burford, Ont.

Meet the Competition

It may interest you, that I am renewing my subscription rather reluctantly. In fact, it was my intention not to renew any of the publications I subscribe to that favored the O'Leary Commission recommendations on publications. It was quite obvious, considering the Government who appointed the Commission, and the men appointed thereon, what their report would be.

Canada must change her thinking and be willing to compete with other nations (including publications) rather than be the "cry baby nation of the world" as she was referred to by one speaker in the past year. Time is overdue that a potentially wealthy nation such as we are, became competitive. Those of us who still want more protection with tariffs, restrictions of whatever form, in spite of what we already have, should deserve to starve and our nation will be better for it.

P. N. GANS,
Box 88, Fairview, Alta.

15-Litter Sow

From time to time I have seen pictures in your paper similar to the one I am sending you. I thought maybe you would like to use it . . . The little boy is our 4-year-old son, Murray Dale, and the sow is a York-Landrace cross. She has 15 little pigs



in this, her second, litter. She is a very quiet sow, but the boy's father wasn't too far away when the picture was snapped. We enjoy your paper very much.

MRS. NORMAN FERNWALT,
Kelvington, Sask.

"Vive le Country Guide"

Just a few words of congratulations on your wonderful magazine. The articles are all very interesting. I would like to add a special "féli-

citation" to the kitchen corner. I have made all the cookies in the February issue. They taste so good. It is a shame we are so far away, because I would send you a few of each. I am anxious to know what kind of recipes we will have next month. Thanks again, and "Vive le Country Guide."

JACQUELINE LAFLEUR,
Chomedy, Que.

Tillenius Missed

I have been disappointed that Clarence Tillenius' sketches have disappeared from your fine farm paper. Will there be no more? Wish we could have more of his paintings on the cover. They are so true to life.

MRS. E. HALL,
Uxbridge, Ont.

(As announced in our September 1962 issue, "Through Field and Wood" by Clarence Tillenius is being continued on a quarterly basis and in a different form. The first of the new series appeared in our December number, and the second is being carried in this issue. Paintings by the artist will continue to be used on the cover from time to time. — Ed.)

"Hail Fellow, Well Met"

We look with interest for the arrival of the Guide each month, and

pat you on the back for the new feature "Let's Think It Over." Other items we find carefully arranged, and I would add The Guide is a "hail fellow, well met" . . .

BLAKE STEWART,
Brockville, Ont.



Proud Hunters

Please put his picture on your front page. The title is "Hunting Moose" at Sundridge, Ont.

FRANK MCBRIDE,
Barrie, Ont.

(Well, now, this picture wasn't taken in color so we couldn't save it for a cover. However, here it is in black and white.—Ed.)



Hi Folks:

One day I was busy looking over some new barn layouts when Ted Corbett eased his lanky frame into the room. He gazed at me sadly for a moment or two before speaking.

"Did I ever tell you what happened to my cousin Trevor when he was traveling for a farm supply company?" he said finally.

I should've known better than to shake my head, but I wasn't paying too much attention.

"Well sir," Ted began, "this night he had checked into one of those small country hotels. You know the kind — you can't get a room with a bath and there's only one washroom per floor.

"Good old Trev had undressed as far as his underwear when he remembered he still had to go to the washroom. He didn't feel like getting dressed all over again, so he stuck his head out and looked up and down the dimly lit hall. The whole place was as quiet as a curling rink in midsummer.

"Grabbing a towel, Trev whipped down the hall and into the washroom without seeing a soul. As far as he could make out he was the only guest in the place.

"Well sir, no sooner had he bolted the door behind him when all tarnation broke loose. A big bus drove up outside and spilled a whole crowd of people into the hotel. What's worse from Trev's point of view, they began to pound upstairs to his floor.

"Somebody shook the door handle impatiently, and there was a babble of voices — women's voices! Only then did poor Trev realize what a really bad fix he was in. After all, how was he to know the hotel also acted as a bus stop? And he'd popped into that washroom too fast to bother reading the sign over the door.

"Almost paralyzed with fear and embarrassment, Trev crouched there trying to think of a plan of action. What should he do? At that moment he'd even have welcomed the start of World War III.

"Then the women began to get really impatient. One of them commenced hammering on the flimsy door panels.

"Wonder what she's doing in there?" somebody shouted.

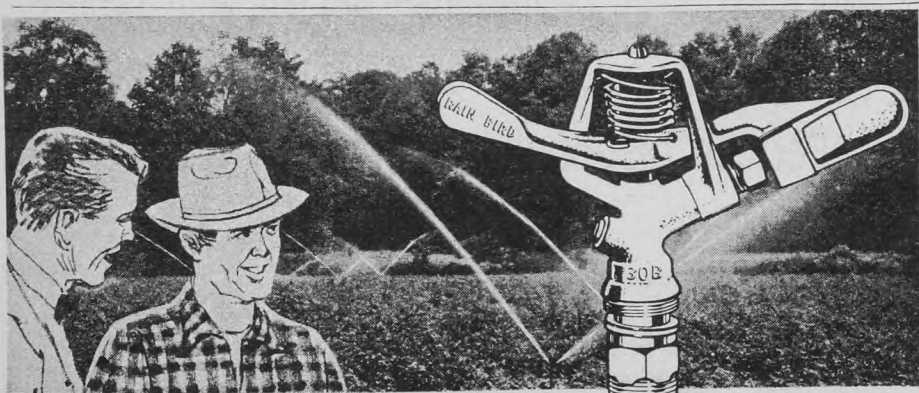
"Hey, sister," boomed another, 'you going to be in there all night?'

"Finally, in sheer desperation, Trev threw his towel over his head and charged blindly out into the hall. Passing down that line of angry females was like a White prisoner running a gauntlet of hostile Sioux. Of course, those women didn't hack at him with knives, but they sure hurled some cutting remarks.

"Let me tell you, our Trev was a pretty cautious fella after that!"

It was some time before I stopped laughing, but I did get the point. This was just Ted's way of pointing out that a fella should think of some of the consequences before jumping into anything. And he's right. It's easy to put your money into something, but you should make sure you can get your money out again. With prices high and profits low a man could get caught in his undershirt.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.



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The Gardeners Sales Limited
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Here's one-man haying at its dollar-saving best. The new Cockshutt 1600 4-5 Plow Tractor teamed up with the new 62-T Baler. The labor-

saving Cockshutt bale thrower reduces labor costs and makes haying one trip shorter—provides effortless wagon loading.

Cockshutt's one-man haying team...

Saves you labor, time and costs... bales up to 12 tons per hour!

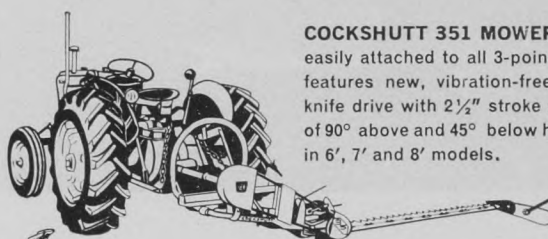
The Cockshutt 62-T Baler is well known for its baling speed—has averaged up to 13.4 tons per hour in all-day tests. You can be sure that every bale is equal in density and full at the top, and with pivot-balanced PTO, you are working even on square corners, picking up *all the hay*.

From windrow to bale chamber, hay is handled with gentle action tines . . . fast, gentle action that prevents leaf shattering, puts more food value in every bale. With the new bale thrower, the Cockshutt 62-T bales and *loads the wagon* in one operation. No longer do you have to make a special trip to the field using two men to pick up the finished bales. The savings in time, labor and fuel costs are obvious. You no longer have bales in the field soaking up rain . . . bales which will later become mouldy. This saving in food value is worth considering.

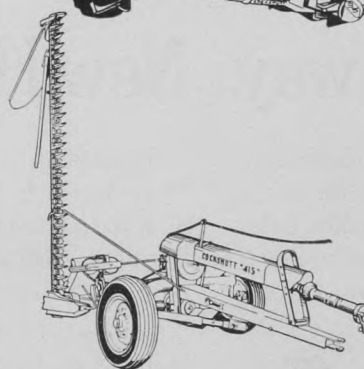
Cockshutt "15" Bale Thrower

You are in complete control of your loading operation with the Cockshutt "15" Bale Thrower. Conveniently located engine control lets you select the exact distance bales are thrown . . . independent of baler operating speed or travel speed. The Bale Thrower is always aimed directly at your wagon . . . assures a direct hit every time. It handles bales 31" and 60 lb. just as fast as they come out of the baler chute.

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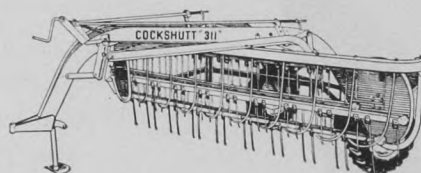


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gentle reciprocating action lifts and fluffs the hay into airy, fast-curing windrows without loss of delicate food-packed leaves. Extra long tooth life . . . no daily greasing.

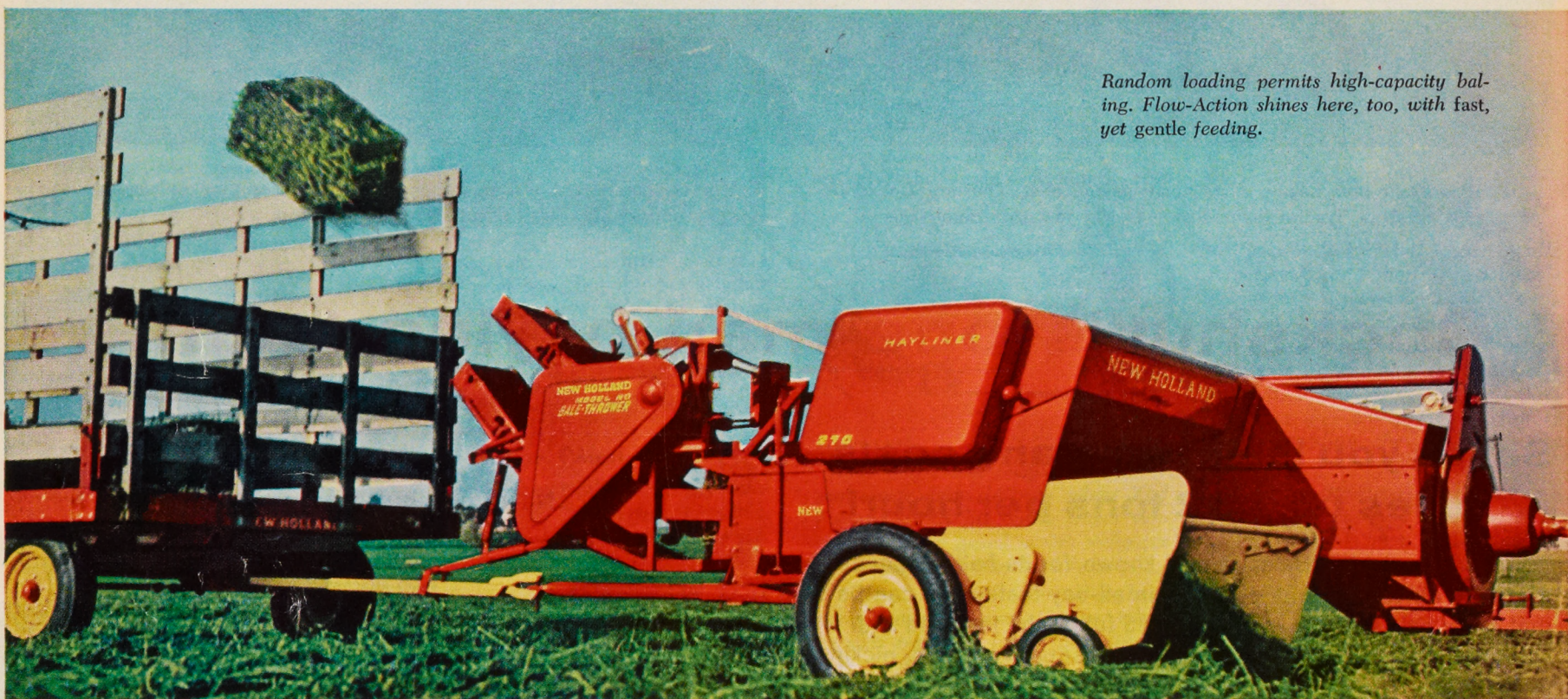


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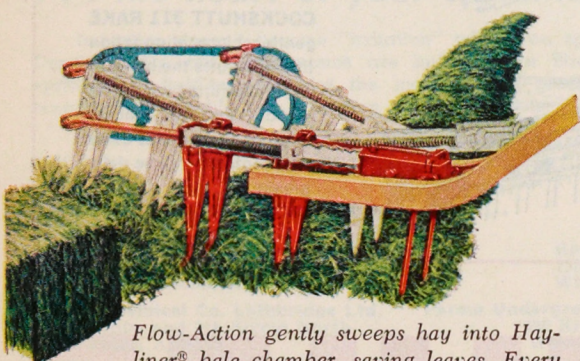
Conventional stacking calls for firm, square bales—the kind Flow-Action knows best how to make.



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Best for each way...New Holland's exclusive **Flow-Action**

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Flow-Action gently sweeps hay into Hayliner® bale chamber, saving leaves. Every bale is square and uniform. Patented Flow-Action is offered only by New Holland!

Because it measures each charge of hay, Flow-Action is virtually clog-proof, too, even in heaviest windrows. And it easily handles low-fiber, early-cut quality hay without wrapping or "hanging up."

See how Flow-Action works—at your New Holland dealer's. See how its fast, yet gentle, *sweeping* action saves valuable leaves.

Then take a look at the New Holland Bale-Throwers. They can toss standard-size bales for stacking, or shorter bales for random storing.

Only New Holland offers a choice of P.T.O. or engine-driven Bale-Throwers. And *only* New Holland Throwers let you aim bales from side to side as well as from front to back of your

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